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THE REVOLUTION.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Message from the President on the Virginia Resolutions.

Cassius M. Clay's Speech on the Crisis.

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THE HISTORY OF MISSISSIPPI NAVIGATION, &c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1861.

Colonel Hayne received a telegraphic despatch last evening from Governor Pickens. Everything was quiet and peaceful.

They had heard of the departure of the steamer Brooklyn for the South with United States troops, which caused considerable excitement. The authorities accordingly telegraphed to ex-President Tyler to ascertain the facts, and whether any reinforcements had been sent by government to Fort Sumter. Ex-President Tyler addressed a note to the President asking him whether reinforcements had been sent to Fort Sumter. The President in his reply said he was not aware that any reinforcements had been sent there. He did not give the ex-President, however, any information respecting the movements of the Brooklyn. The destination of the Brooklyn is supposed to be Fort Pickens.

The government, since their experience with the Star of the West, keep their own secrets. They do not intend to inform the South of their movements.

General Scott a few days ago informed a committee who called on him, that the government intended to relieve quietly several of the Southern forts. There will be a pretty large naval force two weeks hence off Pensacola.

Reliable information has been received here from Harrisburg that the Crittenden-Bigler proposition will pass the Legislature of Pennsylvania. If this should turn out [illegible] by Congress.

It is regarded here by more moderate Southern men as most unfortunate that the tariff question is to be brought into the Senate before there is any possibility of the arrangement of the momentous quarrel between the North and South. The tariff bill, as it passed the House last session, should it now become a law, will add unnecessarily to the secession fires now raging at the South, and be regarded by the enemies of the Union of the determined disposition to legislate for the benefit of Northern class interests, to the prejudice of the South, and thus tend to prevent restoration of harmony. But that is not just now the most important view under which this important subject is to be regarded. Morrill's bill, as it stands, would seriously interfere with and impair our commerce with England, France, Belgium, Switzerland and Germany, and would hardly fail to excite very general hostility towards this country with the people, if not with the governments, of the respective countries named. The inquiry very naturally arises whether this is a favorable moment to wound the interests or the sentiments of the governments or the the peoples of Europe? Would not such a measure have an unavoidable tendency to strengthen the cause of the seceding States with European powers? Already it is known here that the diplomatic representatives of several of the most important European governments are calculating upon the probability of opening direct trade with the South upon the basis of free trade, which would enable the manufacturing countries of Europe to repay themselves by an enlarged outlet at the South for diminished importation at the North, in the event of a permanent separation of the two sections of our still great country. In the present condition of our country it becomes immensely important that the policy of this government, as now being carried out, and likely to be continued by the incoming administration, should be communicated to the different governments of Europe, so that they may not be drawn off into premature and embarrassing recognition of any seceding State or States, as it is held to be the paramount duty of the present, as it will be of the incoming administration, to maintain the constitutional integrity of the confederated States of the Union. There is too much reason to believe that the sympathies of many of our representatives abroad will predispose them to co-operate in carrying out the foreign policy of the seceding States. This is a point of special importance which seems to demand the immediate attention of the Executive. It is highly probable that measures will be adopted to meet this emergency.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1861.

I learn from a gentleman who had an interview with Mr. Lincoln, at Springfield, within the past week that the latter in discussing the existing state of affairs expressed himself as follows:—"I will suffer death before I will consent or will advise my friends to consent to any concession or compromise which looks like buying the privilege of taking possession of this government to which we have a constitutional right; because, whatever I might think of the merit of the various propositions before Congress, I should regard any concession in the face of menace the destruction of the government itself, and a consent on all hands that our system shall be brought down to a level with the existing disorganized state of affairs in Mexico. But this thing will hereafter be as it is now, in the hands of the people; and if they desire to call a Convention to remove any grievances complained of, or to give new guarantees for the permanence of vested rights, it is not mine to oppose."

In this conversation Mr. Lincoln urged no objection to the Border State or Etheridge proposition contained in this correspondence of the 14th inst. as a future basis of agreement, if the republicans as a party desire it.

This fact gives importance to a leading editorial in the *State Journal* of the 24th inst., published at Springfield, Ill. While it is true that the *Journal* is not the official organ of Mr. Lincoln, it is also true that it never contains any recommendation to the republican party, or asserts any new line of policy for that party, that is in conflict with the known views of Mr. Lincoln. Here is the *Journal's* proposition:—

If anything short of a concession of the principle that the Territories should not be surrendered to slavery will satisfy the South, the republican party stand ready to yield it. This point they cannot yield with honor. They will never yield it at all. If the Southern people are afraid that the republican party intends to interfere with slavery in the slave States by Congressional action, we are satisfied that the whole republican party, to allay their fears, are willing, by constitutional amendment or otherwise, to deprive Congress of any such power; and again: if the Southern people fear or believe that the republican party are opposed to the admission of any more slave States, we are willing that it should be made the law or the constitution that Territories applying for admission into the Union shall be admitted with or without slavery, as the people of such Territory so applying shall determine; and further, we are in favor of and earnestly recommend the repeal of all State laws in conflict with the constitution of the United States or that in any way obstruct or interfere with the execution of federal laws; we are in favor of any compromise that does not yield to slavery the right to go into free Territories; the positive right to do this it never did have until the Kansas-Nebraska bill was passed; the Missouri compromise was repealed by the slave States under the plea that it was unjust and unconstitutional. If it was unjust to the South and in conflict with the constitution, the slave States, of course, would not desire or be satisfied with its restoration. If the slave States, or any considerable number of them, or, indeed, any one of them, will come forward with a compromise that does not involve the surrender of free territory to slavery, there will be no difficulty in securing for it the support of the whole republican party.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1861.

A delegation of Chicago merchants arrived here to-day on a visit of observation and advice.

Arrangements are being made for excursion trains between Philadelphia and Washington about inauguration times.

A ridiculous rumor obtained circulation this morning that the Capitol had been occupied last night by State forces. The apprehensions of any serious troubles in this city are subsiding. The report that seven hundred men were enrolled in this city to prevent Lincoln's inauguration has led to the discovery that about sixty persons have banded together for some such purpose, but the exact intention is not as yet divulged, if settled even among themselves.

The city has been very quiet to-day, and for a wonder rumors have not been abundant.

Colonel Hayne, the messenger from South Carolina, had an interview with ex-President Tyler, who is stopping at Brown's. He was also in consultation with other distinguished persons from Virginia, Louisiana and Texas.

The most intense excitement exists in certain Congressional circles in consequence of the fact leaking out that the Howard Select Committee of the House have positive evidence before them of a conspiracy existing in this city and vicinity to overthrow the government, in which certain prominent officials and citizens in Washington and elsewhere figure. Decisive action will be taken in relation to the matter, and every man, from ex-Cabinet officers down to the humblest department clerk or Senate employe, will be held to the strictest account. In this emergency it is gratifying to know that, while there may be many citizens in Maryland who, when they can honorably do it, if they cannot consistently remain in the Union will go out, have determined that while they do remain in it they will be loyal citizens, and when they go out will not do so dishonorably.

The existence of the conspiracy has been known to certain officials in Washington for some time.

It is now certain that the President intends to send the Virginia resolutions to Congress to-morrow, accompanied by a special message. He will refer to the mission of ex-President Tyler and say that he can make no arrangement in reference to the future as President, but leave the whole matter to Congress. It is believed that he will recommend the Crittenden-Bigler plan of settlement. He will also refer to the present condition of affairs at Charleston and Pensacola, and reiterate his determination to defend the public property at all hazards. He trusts there will be no collision between the federal and State authorities. He will do everything in his power to avoid one, and hopes that South Carolina will use the same precautions.

The propositions submitted by Mr. Adams, of Massachusetts, in the Committee of Thirty-three, contains [illegible] tion of slavery than the majority of people seem to understand. When discussing his propositions, as a general thing, reference is only made to the admission of New Mexico as a State, with or without slavery, as her people may elect. This meets with approbation and opposition, North and South. Some republicans say, we can go for that, because the people of New Mexico will not vote to make a slave State, and if they do, slavery cannot exist there. Another class say slavery exists there now, and has been legalized by territorial legislation; besides, they declare they will not by their votes surrender the principle of opposition to more slave States, by voting to any people the right to make another slave State, whether it be true that slavery can or cannot exist in such State.

The great argument adduced in favor of the admission of New Mexico as a State under the present administration is, that it removes so much territory from being subject to the doctrines of the Chicago platform under the Lincoln administration, and to that extent removes a great difficulty in the pathway of Mr. Lincoln. But this is not the vital proposition made by Mr. Adams. The one which strikes at the evil complained of by slaveholders is squarely met in the first proposition made by Mr. Adams to amend the constitution by inserting the following article, after it has been adopted by three-fourths of the Legislatures of the several States, viz:—

No amendment of this constitution having for its object any interference within the States with the relation between their citizens and those described in section two of the first article of the constitution, or other persons, shall originate with any State that does not recognise that relation within its own limits, or shall be valid without the consent of every one of the States composing the Union.

This proposition removes the fear which the present census has created in the minds of the people of the slave States that the overwhelming balance of power in the free States would induce the opponents of slavery, under the Lincoln administration, to call a convention to amend the United States constitution by a provision abolishing slavery in all the States. This proposition of Mr. Adams not only removes that fear at once, but, together with the New Mexico proposition, also removes the nigger question from the politics of the country, and will bring peace to a distracted people.

Cassius M. Clay, in reasoning with the republicans, presses this point home with great effect; and I am able to state in this connection that Mr. Clay is backed in his efforts here by some of the leading and most influential gentlemen in Kentucky.

The Senators and members of the House from Mississippi, upon retiring, notified the proper officers of the two branches not to send any letters or documents to them on account of their relation to the United States government, but to get them franked by some member who does not recognise that government. A large number of letters and documents have already been sent them in accordance with their directions.

The Union men of the Cabinet are very much dissatisfied with the dilatory course pursued by Mr. Toucey in conducting the affairs of the Navy Department.

Mr. Robinson, M. C., of Rhode Island, said yesterday that he means to watch this secession movement closely, and not let all the other States go out and leave Rhode Island to pay the national debt.

One hundred and fifty thousand copies of Clemens' speech have been subscribed for, and fifty thousand copies will be forthwith scattered over Virginia, by order of certain high officials.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1861.

The following named representatives have signed Mr. Montgomery's proposition that the members of Congress resign, and arrangements be made for the election of their successors, to meet on the 22d of February, in order that they, fresh from the people, may adjust the political difficulties:—

Messrs. Montgomery and Florence, of Pennsylvania; Clemens, Bocock, Martin, Garnett, Jenkins, Edmondson and Dejarnette, of Virginia; Wright and Avery, of Tennessee; Riggs, of New Jersey; Taylor, of Louisiana; Davis, Niblack, Holman and English, of Indiana; Burnett and Stevenson, of Kentucky; Smith, of North Carolina; Whiteley, of Delaware; Larrabee, of Missouri; Scott, of California; Sickles, of New York; Craig and Anderson, of Missouri; Simms, Brown, Peyton and Stevenson, of Kentucky; Hughes and Kunkel, of Maryland; Fouke, Logan and McClernand, of Illinois; the last named because it will facilitate a just settlement.

It is ascertained from a reliable source that the government has no information leading to the belief that England will recognise the Southern confederacy.

Ex-President Tyler leaves Washington to-morrow, to return by the 4th of February.

There was much private consultation yesterday and to-day among prominent gentlemen relative to an adjustment, and there was a vigorous outside influence in the same direction.

The Navy Department have received voluminous despatches from the Pacific squadron. Flag officer Montgomery had despatched two steamers in search of the lost vessel Levant. The impression was very general among the officers of the squadron that she is lost. The health of officers and crew of the squadron is good. Letters have been addressed to a large number of prominent gentlemen all over the United States to meet the commissioners who come here on the 4th of February at the instance of Virginia. The movement is being responded to in all directions.

Capt. Ingraham, of Koszta fame, late of the United States steamer Richmond, is here with his family, who have resided here during his absence in the Mediterranean. It is not understood that the Captain has resigned. Capt. Hope has left to take command of the Richmond.

Senators Simmons and Bigler, of the select Committee on the Tariff, were engaged together nearly all of Saturday on that subject.

The Fowler defalcation will be brought before the public again early in February by the application of Conover and Law, Fowler's sureties, to the United States District Court of New York, for relief under the United States Attach Warrant act of May, 1820. This act gives authority to sureties, in cases of defalcation, to appeal to the District Court for relief. Out of eighty-six actions that have occurred under it Fowler's is the first in which the Post Office Department has been interested.

SPEECH OF CASSIUS M. CLAY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1861.

Odd Fellows' Hall was densely crowded on Saturday night to hear the speech of Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, on the present condition of the country. Notwithstanding the inclement state of the weather many ladies and a number of Senators and representatives were present, and attentively listened to the address, which was frequently interrupted by applause.

He declared that he spoke for no man, clique or party, but these were times when the humblest citizen might be heard with patience, if not with consideration and respect. The country was in the midst of a revolution. A portion of the citizens were in open and armed rebellion against the government. The laws were defied, the country's flag lowered, United States vessels were fired into, and public property was taken possession of by armed associations. All his worldly interests were on one side, and his gallant party was on the other. He therefore claimed to be impartial. Mr. Clay then proceeded to discuss the slavery question, as developed in the Compromise measures of 1850, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the Lecompton measure. He denied that the republican party was a party of offence against the rights of any of the States. It was a party of defence. It fought the Presidential canvass of 1856 on the slavery issue, and was beaten. But did republicans then project rebellion because of their defeat? No; but they tried once more, and this time they got a verdict of the people in their favor, and on behalf of liberty as against slavery. (Applause.) As the supremacy of slavery in the government had been submitted to for eighty years, he now asked whether the supremacy of freedom should not be in its turn submitted to? If not, what then? What standard of government should be set up? There was no alternative, except to submit to the rule of the minority, whether that be a proud and intolerant oligarchy or a monarchy. He would not here discuss the abstract right of secession, but merely deny that there was power in any State or number of States to secede. He quoted Alexander Hamilton to show that the reason why the old confederation was abandoned was because under it it was found impracticable to get States to fulfil their mutual obligations. If they had to go to battle on the issue as to whether the people owed their allegiance to State governments or to the national government, few men would find any difficulty in deciding that their first [illegible] infatuated [illegible] to see that the cause of their political defeat was in the inherent nature of things. It was not allotted to men that they should flourish like lilies of the valley, toiling not. It was through want of free labor that the South fell behind the superior civilization of the free States, which had lived up to the eternal law that "in the sweat of their brow they should eat bread." Whenever the slave power recognized that truth they would acquiesce in the existing state of things, and make the best of it. Then there would be perfect harmony and fraternal feeling and a fair distribution of patronage. The question of slavery would be withdrawn from the political arena, and political parties would be formed on other issues. There was no reason why South Carolina and Massachusetts, instead of drawing their swords against each other, should not, three years hence, stand together in political affinity as against Tennessee and Kentucky. He sketched the injurious effects of disunion upon the South, as it would virtually bring the Canada line down to the Ohio river. It would also necessitate the keeping up of large standing armies, which would entirely impoverish the South. The institution of slavery itself would be eventually destroyed through disunion. For himself, he was in favor of the remedy proposed by some of the distinguished leaders of all parties. He was willing that there should be a constitutional guarantee that slavery should never be interfered with in the States by the general government; that the odious features of the Fugitive Slave law should be removed, and that law be really made more efficacious. But he also wanted similar guarantees to be given that peaceful citizens, sojourning in other States, should not be subjected to mob law. If they committed offences against the laws of the State where they sojourned, let them be tried and punished according to those laws, but let the mob law—that relic of barbarism, that reproach to civilization—be destroyed by the power of the national government. (Applause.) If two, ten or ten thousand men, should take and execute a peaceful citizen without a trial, and possibly without crime, he wanted the national government to take those ten, or ten thousand men, and execute them. (Applause.) He differed with Senator Wade, of Ohio, when he said that to pacify the country nothing was to be done; and he also differed with Senator Seward, in taking the position that something might be done one, two or three years hence. That would be too late. The question must be settled now. How? He called upon the republican party to stand by every single principle of the Chicago platform, to stand by it now and forever, and he would stand with them. (Applause.) But still he was ready to do everything short of sacrificing principle. The people had decided on behalf of the republican party, and yet they now said to their Southern brethren, "We give you every inch of territory that your ultra men ever asked for, up to the Missouri line." If, said he, we have to go to battle, will it not have been well for us to be able to say that we acted magnanimously, and did all that was possible for conciliation? He favored Mr. Adams' proposition, that all the territory south of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes where slavery now existed *de facto* by local law should be admitted as a State. The republican party would not be responsible for the existence of slavery there, regarding it as a fixed fact which they could not change. He knew that this project was repudiated as being a present of a Trojan horse, ostensibly giving the South a slave State whereas in reality it would become a free State. To that he would say, we give you all we have a right to give: take it, and manage it as you can. If you can make it a slave State, then be it a slave State. But if, in spite of all the influence you can bring to bear, it will still be a free State, then God's will be done. (Laughter and applause.) He asked his republican friends, what sacrifice of principle was there here? If it could be shown that in this they abandoned a single plank of the Chicago platform, he would agree to denounce the whole scheme. If the border States were satisfied with this, as he had reason to believe they would be, the cotton States would be obliged to be satisfied, and peace would be restored. He had thus honestly and faithfully stated what he thought best to be done to save the republic. He claimed no infallibility for his views. He was the last man to dictate to or to attempt to demoralize the republican party by a difference of policy, and therefore if, after full consideration, the suggestions, which were not his, but Mr. Adams', should not meet the approval of the party in caucus, he would acquiesce in that decision, believing that to that party had been confided the destiny of preserving the liberties of the country. Therefore, in good or evil, for success or woe, he would in the future, as in the past, stand by the party. If the dread alternative of civil war should have to be resorted to, he would still feel that there was a greater [illegible] a more intelligent liberty, than in the Union [illegible] that was the sacred and inestimable gift of liberty. If, said he, in conclusion, fighting [illegible] liberty, we should be driven back to the Ohio [illegible] will contest every inch of ground till we are driven to the far lakes, and there we will once more cry [illegible]

———Stand,
Till the red blade is broken in our hand,
And not an arrow in the quiver.

Hon. GREEN ADAMS, Southern opposition member of Congress from Kentucky, in response to loud and repeated calls, said, that whilst he supposed he was addressing republicans, democrats and men of all parties, he regarded them all as brethren and fellow citizens. He was no republican, politically speaking. He was a democrat, politically speaking. (Cheers.) In the canvass he fought under the banner of the Union, the constitution and the enforcement of the laws. (Great cheering.) He was still for the Union, the constitution and the enforcement of the laws. (Great applause.) He had no argument to make upon the subject which his friend and constituent from Kentucky had discussed this evening. Although a Kentuckian, and a citizen of a slave State, born there, and having lived there up to this time, still he had in the free States those who were near and dear to him. His blood, his flesh and his bones were on both sides of Mason and Dixon's line. (Applause.) He had never been a democrat, and never could be one, and therefore they might with propriety say that he was not the man to talk to them. He had no proposition to offer to his republican brethren, who were now in the ascendant, but he might perhaps with propriety appeal to them to do something, if indeed they could. He asked no sacrifice of principle, any more than his friend who had just addressed them. He would not ask them to stultify themselves. They had won the election, and were entitled to the fruits of it, under the constitution and laws of the country. (Applause.) He would not ask them to abandon that; but he would appeal to them by all that was sacred—in the name of all that appeals to the hearts of patriots, philanthropists and lovers of civil and religious liberty—to do something, if it was in their power, to save this confederacy. (Loud cheers.) He would vote for anything that would accomplish this end. It was needless to talk any longer on the subject. It was needless for Southern men to make demands, or for the border State men to make appeals. If the republicans intended to do anything it was time they were coming forward and doing it. (Great applause.) He was not afraid to say, here or elsewhere, that he was not only for the Union, if the republicans would give the South the guarantees required, but he was for the Union as it is. (Tremendous applause.) He spoke for Greene Adams, and not for Kentucky, or for any of the borders States, which it was absolutely necessary, for the safety of the North as well as the South, should be kept in this Union. In his opinion, the men who boasted of their chivalry and warlike prowess were not dangerous men. (Cheers and laughter.) There were men in Kentucky who were willing to sacrifice everything, and to compromise on every point, to save the Union; and whenever the crisis should come those men would stand like a wall of fire against either Northern or Southern hosts. (Cheers.) Some of his extreme Southern friends might think that he ought to demand something from the North. He did not come to them in that spirit. He would like to see the republican party walk up, and in their liberality grant what the Senator from his own State, Mr. Crittenden, asked; but it really amounted to nothing. The slavery question was a mere abstraction. Congress could neither legislate slavery into a Territory nor keep it out. But he would vote for any proposition of compromise. If the republicans had any proposition to offer, they should make it known now. If they could do nothing, they should let it be known, and let all prepare for the dread and dire consequences. For himself, though a slaveholder, he was willing to surrender his slaves [illegible] for the sake of the Union. (Cheers.) Like the poor widow, he was ready to cast his mite into the treasury. In conclusion, he urged his republican friends, if they could do anything to save the country, to do it at once.

After three cheers for the Union as it is, and three for Cassius M. Clay, the meeting adjourned.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1861.

The Boston Delegation in Washington—Gen. Peaslee, of New Hampshire, on Hand—Surprise of the Republicans at the Conduct of their Leaders—The Rust and Dunn Difficulty Adjusted—The Proposition for a Border State Convention Favorably Received—The Popular Voice in the Matter—The Debate on the Crittenden Compromise—The Rumored Passage of the Pacific Railroad Bill, &c., &c.

The city is full of strangers, mostly from the Eastward. The Boston delegation, consisting of Messrs. Edward Everett, Robert C. Winthrop (old whigs), A. A. Lawrence (native American), Levi Woodbury, (democrat), and E. S. Tobey (old whig), are to-day receiving visits from prominent personages, and consultations have been held on the state of the nation. Judge Shaw did not accompany the committee, and the monster petition itself had not arrived at a late hour last night. It will probably be here to-day, and be presented to the Senate by Mr. Crittenden. The delegation already here at one time possessed the most imposing political influence in New England. Edward Everett and Robert C. Winthrop held the State of Massachusetts in the palms of their hands for many years, as the representatives of Daniel Webster, of the then great whig party. But the glory has departed from Israel, and they have now scarcely a corporal's guard to back them; and yet they are still as good men, and as firm patriots, and as sound statesmen as they ever were.

Gen. Charles H. Peaslee, of New Hampshire, the right hand man of ex-President Pierce, is also here. He represents the Pierce section of the New Hampshire democracy, and will exercise his influence to allay the prevailing excitement.

A number of other New Hampshire politicians are here on both public and private business. More than one republican has expressed surprise at the obstinacy of the leaders of their party in not listening to terms of compromise with the South. Mr. Esty, of Dover, a prominent republican member of the New Hampshire Legislature, expresses his surprise at the back bone his political confederates exhibit in these trying times. His impression is, that the people of New Hampshire are not willing to have the Union broken up merely to gratify the ambition of their partisan chiefs.

Ex-Governor Wells, formerly of Maine, is also among the new comers.

The difficulty between Messrs. Rust, of Arkansas, and Dunn, of Indiana, has been amicably adjusted, after consultation with mutual friends. Mr. Rust selected Mr. Hindman, of Arkansas, as his friend, and Mr. Dunn selected Mr. English, of Indiana, as his. Mr. Hindman decided that there was no cause for a challenge, and, therefore, no challenge was sent—no papers passed between the parties. There that matter rests. Although violent in debate, both gentlemen enjoy a high reputation for social qualities in private intercourse with friends.

The proposition for the holding of a Border State Convention in this city, on the 4th February, meets with general favor among conservatives. But in the present whirl of excitement, and in the midst of the uncertainty about future events, almost every reasonable proposition for adjustment meets but little favor from those who have the power to apply a corrective for existing evils. The period is so brief between the out-going of the present administration and the advent of the new, that but little can be expected from any measure that has been offered, unless it be a general acquiescence in the Crittenden compromise. From nearly every quarter of the country, excepting the seceding region, innumerable petitions are daily poured into Congress in favor of that compromise; and it would really seem that, if the popular voice has ever been expressed through the channel of petitions, it has been signally heard in this instance. The debate in the House was continued to-day by Mr. Nelson (American), of Tennessee. He advocated the Crittenden compromise, and a reference to the period when that patriotic statesman, now crowned with an honorable old age, should pass to that bourne whence no traveller returns, and be welcomed to the arms and receive the blessings of the patriots who had gone before him, evoked a round of applause in the galleries which brought down the Speaker's hammer with vigor and vehemence.

The admission of Mr. Stratton (rep.), of New Jersey, that he "was willing to accept the Missouri line, in its original language, as a compromise," seemed to produce a pleasurable sensation in the House, casting, as it were, a gleam of sunshine amidst the prevailing gloom.

Mr. Nelson's speech was eloquent and powerful throughout. It will produce a salutary effect in Tennessee. He was followed by Mr. Leach, of Virginia, who defended the South.

It was reported outside, at the moment of adjournment last evening, that the Pacific Railroad bill had passed the Senate, but the statement was premature. The bill is now laboring under a heavy load of amendments, and it will be a Herculean task to cast them off, or, if adopted, to induce the House to accept them.

KENTUCKY COMMISSIONERS TO WASHINGTON.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 27, 1861.

[illegible]

UNION MEETING AT PORTLAND, ME.

PORTLAND, Jan. 26, 1861.

[illegible]

UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES TO BE ENDORSED BY MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Jan. 27, 1861.

[illegible]

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 27, 1861.

[illegible]

FORT PICKENS, PENSACOLA BAY.

[illegible]

THE COMMANDANT AT FORT PICKENS.

[illegible]

CAPT. WM. S. WALKER OF THE BROOKLYN.

[illegible]

MASSACHUSETTS.

GOVERNOR ANDREW SNUBBED.

[illegible]

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY AND ENGLAND.

ANTICIPATED ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY BY LORD PALMERSTON.

[From the Toronto Leader, January 24.]

[illegible]

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Special Message from the Governor of Mississippi—The Navigation of the Great River Not to be Obstructed—Treaty History of Mississippi Navigation—Message of the Governor of Mississippi to the State Legislature, Convened in Extraordinary Session, &c.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 15, 1861.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—

[illegible]

JOHN J. PETTUS.

THE TREATY HISTORY OF THE NAVIGATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

[From the New Orleans Picayune.]

[illegible]

[CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.]

ADDITIONAL FROM JAPAN.

THE ARRIVAL HOME OF THE EMBASSY.

The Ceremony in Landing the Ambassadors.

Increase of the Japanese Trade With Foreign Nations,

&c., &c., &c.

Our Jeddo Correspondence.

CITY OF JEDDO, Japan, Nov. 14, 1860.

Arrival Home of the Japanese Embassy—The Niagara at Jeddo—The Run from Hong Kong—A Monsoon—The Island of Formosa—Official Favoritism—Presidential Election on Board—First Sight of Japan—Fusi-Yama—The Niagara on the Rocks—Narrow Escape—The Gardens—Beautiful Country—Macadamized Roads—Ambassadors Leaving the Ship—The Ceremony—Reception of Americans—Preparations Made—Liberality—Appearance of Jeddo, &c., &c.

The Japanese Embassy have arrived all well. The United States steam frigate Niagara, Captain W. W. McKean commanding, which left New York on the 30th of June with the Japanese Embassy, arrived at this port on the 10th inst., one hundred and thirty-two days from New York, including thirty days stoppage at the different [illegible]

[illegible]

We found an army of carpenters, servants, cooks, &c., fitting up the rooms—bringing in bedding, provisions of every kind, and now every room and apartment in this large establishment, including all the outhouses, are fitted up and occupied. Adjoining the palace is a josh house, or temple for worship, which is one of the wonders of the city. Surrounding the palace which we occupy are trees, flowers, fishponds, the ground occupying some two or three acres.

An order was given when the Niagara arrived to take persons belonging on board to and from the ship and the ministers without charge. Horses, too, have been provided and guides to accompany them, free.

Sunday, yesterday and to-day, the men, officers, &c., from the ship, have been out riding in parties of ten to fifteen, each one wearing his uniform and a sword dangling about his legs. This practice is disliked very much by our Minister, as altogether unnecessary.

None of the presents sent over by our government have been taken out of the ship, but probably may be to-morrow. Tommy, and several of those who came in her, are on board getting out the balance of their baggage. Our Minister has not yet been on board, but will be in the course of a day or two. Several officers belonging to the Prussian frigate, anchored near the Niagara, have been on board. The Prussians are here trying to get a treaty, same as the Americans.

I must here mention the friendship and cordiality which exist between the Russian and American Ministers. Count Mooravieff, the Russian Minister, tendered, with all his cordial good feeling towards Mr. Harris, the use of the fifty gun frigate then lying in the harbor, offering to place her under the American flag, and to keep her as long as Mr. Harris might wish, under his sole and special control, but which Mr. Harris of course declined to accept.

I have been about the city of Jeddo, and I must say am disappointed in its appearance; but after going about more I shall be better able to judge, and shall write you more hereafter. This afternoon at four o'clock, I intend starting for Kanagawa with this letter, in order to send it by the United States steamer Saginaw, which leaves to-morrow for Hong Kong, calling at Nagasaki on the way. She will probably arrive in time for the mail of the 29th. I shall send also by the Niagara fuller information than by this, for much valuable intelligence connected with the Japanese Embassy will then have transpired.

[illegible]

of scarf around the neck, but this only by persons of rank. Lieutenant Wise, I have just learned, will not be allowed to remain here; the government do not wish to be instructed in the science of gunnery; he will return in the Niagara.

Our Hong Kong Correspondence.

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP NIAGARA,
HONG KONG, Oct. 29, 1860.

The Island of Java—Dutch Residences—Japanese Visit to the Governor—Levee—Canals, Carriages and Coachmen—Ladies' Dresses, Figures and Tastes—Despotic Form of Government—Return of Captain Gibson, of the Flirt—Hong Kong—Coolie Trade—Decay of the Chinese Empire—The Straits of Banca, &c., &c.

My last letter was sent from Batavia, and contained some account of Loando, and also of the voyage across the Indian Ocean.

At Batavia we remained ten days, and were much pleased with this Dutch gem of the Eastern seas, to which travellers, by common consent, award the proud name of "Queen of the Indian Isles." The business part of the town is low, unhealthy and near the water, but the palatial residences of these Oriental mynheers are situated far above the miasmatic atmosphere, in the midst of groves fragrant with spicy odors of tropical trees, and bordering on streams, natural and artificial, which cannot but recall to the memories of these honest burghers not only the heroism and patriotism of their ancestors, who, rather than submit to the tyranny of their oppressors, opened the dykes and flooded their fair and fertile fields, but also the more quiet and peaceful scenes of that vast internal commerce which has rendered proverbial the industry and wealth of ancient Ha- [illegible]

[illegible]

paille, eyes and hair black, feet and hands small, and mouth filled with the most beautiful and pearly teeth. The eye accustomed only to the Caucasian type might find fault with the facial angle, the complexion, and perhaps the obliquity of the optics, but familiar acquaintance soon reveals a Helen's beauty on a brow of Egypt. Many a Pocahontas we have seen in the Middle Central Flowery Kingdom; but of all the girls, there are none so fair that can compare with the maidens of Amoy and Formosa.

Since our last visit at Hong Kong many new and elegant residences have been erected, and roads have been opened extending even to the summit of Victoria Peak, nineteen hundred feet above the level of the sea. On this lofty eminence has been built a sanitarium for invalid troops, and also a marine telegraph. Here the air is salubrious and the temperature agreeable.

The war of the Allies in the north of China seems unnoticed here, and even at Canton the Hoppos look with indifference upon the result. Trade occupies every thought, and the voice of patriotism is stilled by the silvery sound of the almighty dollar; and this is no figure of speech, but a palpable and tangible reality. China is indeed a vast empire, venerable in its antiquity, gigantic in its resources, and dwarfish in its virtues; once the most consolidated and strongly established government which ever existed; now a mouldering mass of mournful decrepitude, and sinking under the weight of its own colossal greatness. The missionaries, however, predict a great revolution under the dynasty of the rebels, who have, after a partial suspension of three or four years, renewed hostilities, and, under their leaders, have taken possession of Soo-chow, an important city which commands the imperial canal between Pekin and Shanghae. They also consider the movement a religious one, and that of a purer kind than the one which preceded it; although they describe the leaders of it, the one as "good," another as "sanguinary," [illegible]

[illegible]

the cross was established. A reasonable hope of success is now based on the inability of the government to contend against foreign and domestic foes. The moment certainly seems opportune, and a new era may soon dawn upon this vast empire.

The coolie emigrant system is still carried on, under the protection of the Allied commanders at Canton, and the British authorities at Hong Kong, and the revenue thereby accruing to the British treasury is by no means inconsiderable. That this exodus of so many Chinamen is a benefit both to those who go and to those who remain, by relieving this dense population of so many *nati consumere fruges*, we have no doubt, but it does not strengthen our convictions in the sincerity of those philanthropic professions so frequently made at Exeter and other abolition halls. That it is practical slavery none can deny who have read the terms upon which this forced labor is procured.

The Japan Markets.

FRAZAR & CO.'S JAPAN CIRCULAR.

NAGASAKI, Oct. 22, 1860.

The Japanese holidays have interrupted business for the past fortnight, but are just now being brought to a close. On this account produce has not come forward so freely, and owing to the scarcity of tonnage business to Shanghae has been limited. Since the 1st inst. ten vessels have arrived; three sailed for Shanghae, four for Hong Kong and two for Kanagawa.

Transports continue to arrive and depart with commissariat stores. The newly extended land in the foreign settlement has been apportioned off, and merchants are arranging for houses and fire proof godowns. The Japanese have improved wonderfully within the past few months in their facilities and readiness to contract for goods to the order of foreign merchants, and we expect [illegible]

[illegible]

STATE OF EUROPE.

OUR LONDON AND PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Threatening Aspect of Affairs on the Continent,

&c., &c., &c.

Our London Correspondence.

LONDON, Jan. 12, 1861.

The Italian Question—Affairs in Spain—Juan of Bourbon—Prospect of a Revolution in Spain—The Weather in Europe—Effect of the American Crisis in England, &c.

The anomalous state of things in Italy still continues; Lord Palmerston, however, has made a speech at Southampton, in which he has stated that the French Emperor cannot be permitted to use his active interference much longer. M. Larochejaquelin, a noted pamphleteer, has just issued a pamphlet wherein he attempts to uphold the Pope, and deprecates the idea of Victor Emanuel and Louis Napoleon being their own Popes. One would surmise from this that the clerical party were pushing out their feelers to try and save their servile and impotent chief. Louis Napoleon will certainly find public opinion and the Italian people too strong to permit of King Francis being restored, even under his patronage. The journals of this country evidently think that scheme of his too absurd and contemptible to obtain a moment's notice, and forbear all comment upon it.

[illegible]

prosperity of the people, without religious liberty.

Though Don Juan is a Catholic, he, like another Prince who was once in exile in England, has seen enough of the world to know that a monarch's greatest strength lies in the rational liberty he gives his people. It is the religious freedom in the Prince's letter that the Spanish people applaud. They don't say in so many words that they want him for their sovereign, but there is no mistaking their meaning. The address closes with these words:—

The motive inspiring us to-day to express to you our sentiments of respect is the desire to proclaim religious freedom—a venerable monument that reason erects to the national law of liberty of conscience.

This principle is excluded from Spain, whilst it is accepted by all civilized nations—much more under the protection of Queen Isabella they are organizing and multiplying without end fresh nunneries; and thus, by exercising an exclusive influence over young females, they would draw Spain gradually into the most horrible periods of fanaticism and the inquisition.

The freedom of religious worship proclaimed by you would exercise a beneficial influence not only politically, but socially. Wealthy foreigners, kept away at this moment from Spain by religious apprehensions, would be sure to come and enrich us with their ideas, knowledge and capital.

We can give you the assurance, Prince, that our sentiments are entertained by the immense majority of the Spanish people; thousands of persons in every class and condition of life have declared their loyal adoption of them; and this address would be covered with a far larger number of signatures if circumstances easily conjectured did not oblige many to abstain from all manifestations of too solemn a kind.

May Heaven protect you and defend you in the generous ideas you profess.

These seem to be indications of a coming storm. Here in London during the last fortnight we have been in the midst of a regular carnival, the king of the occa- [illegible]

[illegible]

four or five parks. I scarcely believe your Central Park has equalled the Serpentine for gayety. Bonfires, blazing kettles of charcoal for warming hands and roasting nuts, any quantity of torches, booths for all sorts of refreshments and torchlight quadrilles on the ice, with skating ladies for partners. Not content with the skating, fires, torchlights and skating quadrilles, the Swimming Club have cut great holes in the ice and had feats of plunging and swimming. Fact, I assure you.

Money is up to seven per cent, and will soon be eight, and some predict that it will not stop short of nine or ten.

A good deal of anxiety and sympathy is expressed on the subject of American affairs, and all sorts of opinions are expressed by daily editorials. Few positive conjectures are given as to the result.

Our Paris Correspondence.

PARIS, Jan. 4, 1861.

Francis II. and Napoleon III.—Gaeta to be Defended to the Last—Bomba's Confidence of Ultimate Success—The French Forces in Syria—Discovery of Vast Conspiracies in Austria, &c., &c.

The most important fact that I have to communicate this week is that Mr. Hamelton, the son of the French Minister of the Colonies, has just arrived in Paris, bearing to his Majesty the Emperor a letter from M. Casella, Minister of Francis II., of Gaeta—one can't say of Naples, as the young Bourbon has but Gaeta now his own. The letter in question expresses to the Emperor the firm determination of Francis II. to resist any attack to the last, [illegible]

who accompanies Prince Carignan to Naples, nominally as his Mentor or prime minister, but in reality as Lieutenant Governor of Naples. He is a young man, about thirty-two, and was here as secretary to M. Cavour in 1856 at the treaty of Paris. I had many opportunities of conversing with him, and it was impossible not to perceive that he was a man of the very highest class of mind. "Nihil non tetigit quod non ornavit." Every subject he touched on he invested with a striking originality, and the persuasive eloquence of his language and manner rendered him a special favorite with every one. The Emperor himself was so charmed with him that he told him whenever he tired of Turin to think of the Tuileries. When he was here he made the acquaintance of the Murats, where he often dined, and this has probably been the reason why so much curious speculation has been indulged in respecting his present appointment. But the Chevalier Nigra is not the man to do dirty work for such a roi fainéant as Murat.

Austria is doing her best to bid high for public favor. She has decreed a general amnesty for Hungary from Transylvania, Croatia and Sclavonia, applicable to all acts tending to change the existing government before the 20th of October, 1860. Thus Kossuth is once more free in his native Hungary. What with Venetia and what with Hungary, the Emperor Francis Joseph is evidently sorely puzzled. He seems ready to grant anything so long as he is still permitted to call them his own. But experience shows that kings that can bestow privileges can seldom bestow rights. They who receive these last view them as extortions from fear rather than justice, and are seldom content with them. Few believe that any moves in this direction will stave off the impending troubles of the spring.

The French journals of every description are full of the secession of South Carolina. It should be gratifying to America to know that every heart in France, no matter of what party, seems to sympathize with her present difficulty. Every one deplores the threatened break up of your noble confederation as a national affliction; and many who mourn the narrow freedom of their own country are ready to say with the sorrowing disciples at Emmaus, "We thought it had been He who would have redeemed Israel;" we thought it had been the duration of that noble confederacy which would have served as the rallying point of liberty all over the world.

The Legislative Chamber will open here on the 24th, when it will immediately proceed with the imperial scheme of reform.

The Moniteur has this moment appeared with the following in relation to affairs at Gaeta:—

Many foreign journals have been lately occupied in speaking of an armistice to be just concluded with the belligerents at Gaeta. Steps have in fact been taken to bring about a truce, under cover of which negotiations might be opened; but they are without result. Sardinia, however, having declared her readiness to suspend the necessary travail d'approche until the 19th of this month, Vice-Admiral d'Turin has been charged to communicate this to Francis II., inviting him at the same time to cease hostilities. Should hostilities be suspended in consequence of this invitation, the French squadron would immediately withdraw from the waters of Gaeta, leaving only one vessel to remain till the expiration of the truce.

The official journal also announces that the Chinese authorities have conceded to France a noble site, formerly occupied by the palace of the famous Governor Yeh, for the erecting of a Catholic cathedral at Canton. It remarks that this church will testify to the Catholic world the constant solicitude of the Emperor to protect its interests, and perform the traditional rôle of France.

The ball at the Tuileries, postponed on the 9th, is to take place on the 23d. The dressmakers of Paris are beginning to breathe again.

The Cirque Imperial is just now a centre of great attraction. It is evidently a great point with the Emperor that, notwithstanding the expiration of the time originally appointed for their occupation, the French troops should still keep their footing in Syria. The journals are everlastingly hinting at fresh conspiracies, which nothing but the presence of the French prevents from breaking out, and now, the more to impress the public mind with the importance of a renewed French occupation, M. Mocquard, the Emperor's private Secretary, has written a piece entitled "Les Massacres de Syrie," which was inaugurated by the presence of the Emperor, the whole of the corps diplomatique and all the beau monde, who were in the secret of the real author—M. Victor Segour being the ostensible author. My space does not admit of a lengthened description of the piece. It will be sufficient to say that while exhibiting in strong relief the perfidiousness of the Druze, as compared with the Maronite, it skilfully represents the absolute necessity of French interference. Abd-el-Kader himself is personated and apostrophizes in eloquent language le grande nation, and its imperial chief in particular, to whom he originally owed his liberty; one or two acrimonious reflections on the policy of England he was made to utter, which have, however, since been left out; but knowing the near relation of the author to the Emperor, it is somewhat significant that they should ever have been inserted. The piece in itself is scarcely worthy of the reputation M. Mocquard enjoys, but the splendid scenery, the magnificent appendage of camels, fiery Arabs, and other accompaniments of the East, make it so attractive that as soon as the present severe weather relaxes special trains are to be constituted in order to accommodate play going people who live at an hour's distance from the capital.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Paris has just submitted a letter to the Emperor he has received from the Episcopal dignitaries in Syria, expressing the gratitude of the Christians of the Lebanon for all the benefits which they have received from the generous policy of the Emperor. It is signed by Clement Bahas, Patriarch of the Greek Catholics of Antioch and all the East; Athanase, Bishop of Tour; Ignace, Bishop of Hawian; Malachios, Bishop of Baalbeck; Basile, Bishop of Jubleis; and Gregoire, Bishop of St. Jean d'Acre.

So France will doubtless manage to keep its Syrian occupation, and thus continue in well doing.

News from Nassau, N. P., and Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE KARNAK.

The steamship Karnak, Captain Le Messurier, from Havana the 19th and Nassau the 21st inst., arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. There is no news of any moment.

Salt is reported to be selling at ten cents a bushel in Matthew town, Inagua, an advance of a cent over previous rates.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

HAVANA, Jan. 10, 1861.

Americans in Havana—The Louisiana Movement—Business, &c.

I give you herewith a list of Americans now on a visit to this city, at the Hotel Cubano, where secessionist and abolitionist may eat and sleep in peace:—H. Ashwatte, Jr., A. Westhead, Mr. Tucks and lady, Mr. Beever, Mr. Lloyd, of Lloyd's; Capt. Harrison, Mr. Cormick, United States Army, for Key West, if he can get there; Commander Maffit, of the United States war steamer Crusader, for safety, honor and the Union; Mr. Gove, New York; Mr. Peddie and lady, do.; K. Barton, do.; Dr. R. Hunter, G. ...

The Sleighing Carnival.

THE CENTRAL PARK—BLOOMINGDALE ROAD—MANHATTANVILLE—HIGH BRIDGE—SLEIGHING EVERYWHERE—MORNING, NOON AND NIGHT—INCIDENTS, ETC.

A more lovely day than yesterday could scarcely be desired. There was no wind, or at least the little puffs that occasionally showed their effects were of so slight a nature as scarcely to be noticed. The sun shone with all the brilliancy and warmth of a June day, and the rays falling in full and uninterrupted power on the snow had a very trying and painful effect on the eyesight. Several persons who were wise enough to sacrifice appearances for comfort wore blue or green spectacles, and felt very much surprised when, on bowing to a friend, they found they were not recognized.

THE CENTRAL PARK

was completely covered with the soft and brilliantly white carpet, dotted here and there with a little dark green from the fir trees, or a dirty drab from some protruding rock. On every side the glistening, glittering white met the view. The pond also was blank and dreary, not having been swept after the late snow storm. The paths for pedestrians had been very nicely cleared from snow, and forty-five thousand persons took advantage of the charming weather to take a stroll. But the great scene of the day was on the drive. Two thousand two hundred and fifty sleighs were counted as having entered the Park up to five o'clock, and the "life on the road" was life indeed. When seen from the Observatory hill, during the afternoon, a perfect moving panorama was presented to the view. Here was a fine shell-like cutter, drawn by a two-forty horse, which seemed to be restless of the restraint that compelled him only to travel at the rate of "seven miles an hour," and there a richly decorated double sleigh, whose motive power was a team of dashing greys. In another place could be seen the ordinary milk sleigh of the rouser of the morning echoes, filled with females and children, and driven by the "noisy fellow" himself, closely followed by a black and gilded vehicle on runners, almost hidden under the load of skins, in which reposed a sweet damsel with brilliant black eyes and ringlets, while her loving swain held the reins which guided the restive steeds. Next was a double sleigh, in which half a dozen formed a pretty party, who chatted and laughed as they were driven briskly along. Soon after came the box of a wagon, which had been hastily put upon runners so as to allow the storekeeper an opportunity to give his family a sleigh ride in the Park before the season broke up. Now came a couple of fast youths, who, not content with one horse and a cutter, must, forsooth, drive tandem; and close behind followed a splendid well matched Maltese four-in-hand, in front of an elegantly equipped sleigh. In fact, turn which way you would, sleighs of all kinds, qualities and sizes were presented to the view, interspersed here and there with some vehicle on wheels in the shape of a close carriage, barouche or buggy, looking much out of place. As for the shape of the dash boards of the sleighs and cutters a greater variety could scarcely have been seen at a museum. They were straight, O. G., and rounded. The straight ones formed acute, right and obtuse angles with the bottom of the vehicle; and the rounded ones bulged in and bulged out. Natural history was fearfully outraged in the way of ornaments, for some had gilded eagles' heads, some red dogs' heads, and some brazen heads of griffins. The drivers were as various as the vehicles. Here were servants in livery, some black and some white, who seemed to glory in the number and brightness of their greatcoat buttons, and there was a gentleman in an overcoat of the most approved style of fashion. Furs and skins were in great abundance, both on the ladies and on their vehicles. Bells were also plentiful, from the sonorous bass of the large brass bell to the shrill treble of the silver ditto. One party, who drove a spanking pair of black horses, had the animals covered with small silver-looking bells, over a thousand in number, which sent forth a rich and harmonious jingle.

The snow in the morning was well adapted for sleighing, but not being of what is termed a "packing" nature, was soon affected by the heat of the sun and the number of vehicles, so that by about four o'clock in the afternoon the runners almost always scraped the gravel. In the evening, or rather as soon as the sun went down, the roads in the Park began to get better and better, and having had a respite for some two hours, when "the moon, which rose last night as round as" a copper cent, appeared, the man who is said to have there taken up his abode looked down upon many a merry party who chose to travel the Park by moonlight, some of whom obtained sleighs at the Central Park stable, near the entrance.

BLOOMINGDALE ROAD TO HIGH BRIDGE.

Along this road there must yesterday have been ten thousand sleighs of different kinds, from a ragman's hand cart upon runners to the gaily decked livery stable vehicle, that had been hired for the special occasion. Here the animals were driven at all the various rates of speed that can be gotten out of horseflesh, and many, who did not "slack up" at the right moment, came foul of a fellow traveller, and the occupants of the vehicles "got a spill." Several sleighs were upset, and many a finely dressed damsel was to be seen embracing the "cold, cold gr-snow." At the junction of the Eighth avenue and Broadway, where the railroad company had been salting the track, several vehicles were broken, and more than one party was turned out into the dirty slush. At this point all through the season there has been a miserable slough, to remedy which nuisance seems to be no one's business, but to make it worse is certainly the usurped right of the railroad company. Even if the driver of a cutter be ever so careful at this part of the road, he is in great danger of ruining his vehicle, for who can see what is at the bottom of a pool of slush. Pedestrians suffer fearfully at this point of entrance to the Park, especially ladies. The scene around the hotels at Manhattanville, and the refreshment houses at High Bridge, put one more in mind of a fair than an ordinary Sunday out of town, and the moving scene upon the road could scarcely be compared to anything else than the road to Epsom on a Derby Day, except in the character of the conveyances. The road from Eighty-fifth street to the High Bridge was in a very fair condition, but more especially above Manhattanville.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7 13	MOON RISES ....eve	7 57
SUN SETS	5 12	HIGH WATER ....morn	9 41

Port of New York, January 27, 1861.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Karnak (Br), LeMessurier, Havana, Jan 19, and Nassau, NP, 21st, with mdse and passengers, to E Cunard. 20th inst, at 4 PM, off the Isaacs, saw a large black ship in ballast trim, showing the name H Y Barker, a loaded black ...

DRY GOODS, &C.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will this day add to their large stock of

FAMILY GOODS

One thousand pieces of superior Shirting Linens, from 25c. to 60c. per yard.

Also

Barnley Table Damasks, Sheeting, Napkins, Quilts, &c., &c.

Also

Cotton Sheetings and Shirtings, at manufacturers' prices.

Canal street, corner of Mercer.

F. DERBY & COMPANY,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Are now offering merino and silk Undergarments, new styles; Scarfs, Ties, Umbrellas, Suspenders, at an immense reduction.
57 Walker street.

F. DERBY AND COMPANY,
Having completed stock taking, have now ready made garments, set apart from their regular stock, at the following prices:—

Coats from	$15
Waistcoats	4
Trowsers	6

57 Walker street.

F. DERBY & COMPANY ARE OFFERING EVERY Monday Remnants of Cloths and Cassimeres, new styles, at half the cost of importation, suitable for cap makers and shoe dealers.
57 Walker street.

GREAT PANIC SALE,
MONDAY MORNING, at 10 A. M.,
AT KINZEY'S.
$30,000 WORTH EMBROIDERIES, LACES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, FLOWERS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, SKIRTS, YANKEE NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS,
CLOSING OUT AT 50c. ON THE DOLLAR.

Wide Tarletans, 10c.	French Flowers, 3c., spray.
Silk Illusions, 3c., 6c.	French Flowers, 3c., spray.
Colored Illusions, 6c., 12c.	French Flowers, 3c., spray.
Silk Lace Veils, 6c., 12c.	French Flowers, 3c., spray.

Fine Needlework Banded Collars, 12½c.
Fine French Muslin Collars, 12½c.,
Fine run thread Lace Collars, 6c.
...

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALBERT MORTIMER GRIFFIN & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

A rare chance to obtain first class
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
The property of a gentleman leaving for Europe.
Magnificent 7⅓ octave rosewood Pianoforte,
Superb Drawing Room Suits,
Oil Paintings, by eminent artists,
French plate pier and mantel Mirrors,
Brocade and Lace Curtains,
Bronze and Ormolu Chandeliers,
Medallion Velvet Carpets and Mosaic Rugs,
Sevres and Dresden China Vases,
Artistic Bronzes and Marble Statuary,
Etegeres, Bookcases, Centre Tables,
Oak Extension Dining Table and Buffet, to match,
China Dinner and Tea Sets,
Bohemian and Crystal Engraved Glassware,
Solid Silver Ware and Sheffield Table Cutlery,
Bronze and Ormolu Clocks and Candelabras, to match,
Rosewood and Mahogany Chamber Furniture, en suite.

A. Mortimer, Griffin & Co., auctioneers, have the honor to announce to their friends and the public that they will offer at public auction, this day, (Monday), Jan. 28, at 10½ o'clock, all the Household Furniture and Works of Art contained in the elegant residence of Zeno Burnham, Esq., 48 West Sixteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, the catalogue comprising the largest and richest assortment of household furniture offered at auction this season; the house was furnished six months ago and is in perfect order; the furniture was made to order, by Baudoin, Meeks & Weil, and is of the best description. Sale peremptory.

Drawing Room Furniture—Two superb full Suits, solid rosewood, covered in satin brocatel; Etegeres, Secretaire, Cabinets, Tables, two large Mantel Mirrors, two do. Pier Mirrors, embroidered Lace Curtains, six light bronze and ormolu Chandeliers, pair of Dresden china Vases, elegantly decorated superb mantel Etegere Ornaments, Artistic Bronzes, representing Chevalie de Marie, Richard III., Crusaders, Pandora, Poetry, Music, Painting, &c.; Oil Paintings by ancient and modern masters, French line Engravings, elegant ormolu Clock, runs one month, imported for the present owner.

MAGNIFICENT SEVEN OCTAVE PIANOFORTE, carved legs and case, round corners, made to order by Broadway makers, the richest instrument offered at auction this season; Stool and Cover. Chambers—Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Wardrobes, Mattresses, Bedding, &c.; Mirrors, Stair Carpets; also a large assortment of Dining Room Furniture; also basement and kitchen Furniture. The above elegant residence for sale or to let. For further particulars inquire of the auctioneers.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER,
Will sell this day, (Monday), Jan. 28, at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesroom 52 William street. Regular sale.
...

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

TERMS, cash in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender. None but Bank bills current in New York taken.

THE DAILY HERALD, two cents per copy, $7 per annum.

THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at six cents per copy, or $3 per annum; the European Edition every Wednesday, at six cents per copy, $4 per annum to any part of Great Britain, or $5 to any part of the Continent, both to include postage; the California Edition on the 1st, 11th and 21st of each month, at six cents per copy, or $1 50 per annum.

THE FAMILY HERALD, on Wednesday, at four cents per copy, or $2 per annum.

Volume XXVI......................No. 27

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—RICHELIEU.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street.—RICHELIEU.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—TIPPOO SAIB, OR THE STORMING OF SERINGAPATAM.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—THE LADY OF ST. TROPEZ.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway.—SEVEN SISTERS.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—NEW YORK AS IT IS—VARIETY—LA TOUR DE NESLE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—Day and Evening—SMILES AND TEARS—THE LADY OF ST. TROPEZ—LIVING CURIOSITIES, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—BURLESQUES, SONGS, DANCES, &c.—MASQUE BALL.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS, Niblo's Saloon, Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.—RETURNED CALIFORNIANS.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 663 Broadway.—TIGHT ROPE, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

MELODEON, No. 539 Broadway.—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

CONCERT HALL, Newark.—BUDWORTH & CAMPBELL'S WOOD'S MINSTRELS—BURLESQUE OF HAMLET.

New York, Monday, January 28, 1861.

The News.

From Washington we learn that the city was very quiet yesterday. Despatches from Charleston received there state that much excitement existed in regard to the departure of the Brooklyn from Norfolk with troops. Ex-President Tyler addressed a note to the President inquiring whether reinforcements had been sent to Fort Sumter. The President, in reply, gave him no satisfaction, and it is pretty evident the government hereafter mean to keep their own secrets. The rumor of a conspiracy to seize the federal capital was revived again yesterday, but received little credit. The President, it is said, will to-day send the Virginia resolutions to Congress, in which he will refer to the mission of ex-President Tyler, stating that he can, as President, make no arrangements in regard to the future, and leave the whole matter in their hands. Mr. Adams' plan for adjustment of the existing troubles seems to be gaining friends, and the friends of the Union are in hopes that means will be speedily adopted to heal the present difficulties.

As soon as it became known that the Brooklyn and other vessels had been ordered South, despatches were sent to Charleston and Pensacola informing the authorities at those places that these vessels had reinforcements for the Southern forts and to be on the look out. The destination of the Brooklyn is said to be Pensacola, where she may be expected to arrive the latter part of this week. It was stated in Washington that late Saturday evening a despatch was sent to Major Chase, in command of the State troops at Pensacola, advising him to seize Fort Pickens without delay. Should this officer see proper to follow this advice a collision between the State and federal authorities is almost inevitable.

A report of the conservative speech of Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, in Washington city on Saturday night is given in our columns to-day. Mr. C. favored Mr. Adams' proposition, that the territory South of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes, where slavery now existed by local law, should be admitted as a State, to be slave or free as the people may decide, and thought the present the proper time for the republicans to do something toward the pacification of the country.

The Louisiana Convention on Saturday passed the ordinance declaring that State a free and sovereign republic by a vote of 113 yeas to 17 nays. A resolution declaring the right of free navigation of the Mississippi river and tributaries to all friendly States was passed, and the Convention adjourned to meet in New Orleans on the 29th inst. The resolution to submit the ordinance to a vote of the people was defeated.

In the Massachusetts State Senate on Saturday the Judiciary Committee were, by a large majority, instructed to report a bill authorizing the endorsement by the State of United States Treasury notes to the extent of $1,300,000, being the amount received by the distribution of the surplus revenue in 1836-7.

From Springfield we learn that Mr. Lincoln will start for Washington on the 14th of February, and will proceed by the way of Indianapolis, Cleveland, Buffalo, Albany, Harrisburg and Baltimore to the federal capital.

The steamship Karnak, Capt. L. Measurier, from Havana the 19th and Nassau, N. P., the 21st inst., arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. There is no news. A vessel from Inagua, which arrived at Nassau about the 6th, had reported that salt was selling at Mathewtown at ten cents the bushel—an advance of one cent. The schooner Orianna, from Matanzas, had been ashore on Blackwood's Bush Reef, but got off with the assistance of wreckers, to whom was paid $5,000 salvage. Our thanks are due to Purser Allen for favors.

The letter from our correspondent at Jeddo, Japan, published this morning, furnishes full particulars of the return home of the Japanese Embassy, the ceremonies attendant upon their landing, with many interesting incidents of the trip of the Niagara, notices of the places at which she stopped, the appearance of Jeddo, &c.

In view of the present threatening aspect of affairs in Europe, the letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, published this morning, will be found of peculiar interest and worthy of perusal.

From St. Louis we learn that Messrs. Waddell, Majors, Jones and others, representatives of the overland lines to California, have made an assignment of their assets, to the amount of $1,500,000, for the purpose of securing their home creditors and endorsers. The amount of their liabilities is unknown.

There was no skating in the Central Park yesterday, although the city railroad cars stated there was, and many persons were greatly disappointed when they arrived at the pond. If nothing intervenes to prevent the operations of the workmen, some portions of the ice will be ready at nine o'clock this morning, and the calciums will be lit up this evening. The official returns of the visitors to the Central Park up to five o'clock P. M. yesterday were:—Pedestrians, 45,000; equestrians, 50; wheel vehicles, 450; sleighs, 2,250. A full account of the sleighing carnival will be found in another column. About ten thousand sleighs travelled on the Bloomingdale road yesterday, the greater part during the afternoon.

The Sound steamers that were detained on Saturday night, in consequence of the storm, all proceeded through when it subsided.

The sales of cotton on Saturday embraced about 3,000 bales, about 1,200 of which were sold in transit. The market was firm, at 12¼c. for middling uplands. Flour was firmer and in better demand, with more doing, and for some grades of State and Western prices improved about 5c. per barrel. The receipts were light. Wheat was also in fair demand, though not active, and closed at about 1c. per bushel higher. Corn was firmer and in good demand, and closed at an advance of about 2c. per bushel. Pork was some easier, with sales of new mess at $17 75 a $17 87½, and new prime at $13. Sugars were without change of importance, while sales were to a fair extent; the sales embraced about 600 hhds. and 2,600 bags. Coffee was in fair demand, and sales of 600 bags of Rio were made at 12½c. Freights were steady, while engagements were to a fair extent.

Two Confederacies or a Compromise—The Hitch at Springfield.

The secession on Saturday of Louisiana from the Union, the conservative speech of Cassius M. Clay, delivered in Washington on Saturday evening, and the reports from our Springfield correspondent, which we publish this morning, reaffirming coercion as the policy of the incoming administration, are the facts which in this article we purpose briefly to consider, in connection with the momentous issue of a Union compromise or two confederacies.

Louisiana, by the overwhelming vote in her State Convention of 113 to 17, has been declared "a free and sovereign republic." This emphatic manifestation of the public sentiment of the State in behalf of Southern independence is very significant; for in throwing off their allegiance to the government of the United States, the people of Louisiana sacrifice the federal protecting duty of twenty-four per cent; which adds to the cash value of their sugar crop from four to five millions of dollars. But what are four or five millions, they say, weighed in the balances against the comprehensive advantages of a Southern confederacy, a homogeneous political system, free trade, and a free and unlimited field of expansion?

This is the underlying idea which, in such rapid succession that it has astounded the world, has carried Florida, Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana into the disunion experiment of South Carolina. Nor is this the last of it. The Texas Convention on the subject meets to-day, and doubtless before the expiration of the week that Convention will have adopted an ordinance repealing the act of annexation, and all other acts recognizing that State as one of the members of our federal Union. On this day, too, the delegates to a State Convention are to be elected in Arkansas; so that we may pretty safely conclude that before the end of February not only will the eight cotton States have withdrawn from the Union, but that meantime, in their General Convention, which a few days hence is to assemble at Montgomery, Alabama, they will have formed an independent Southern confederation, including the needful provisions for the election of a President and Vice President thereof.

The border slave States, and the two great conservative slave States adjoining the border tier, to wit: North Carolina and Tennessee, are also in great danger of being carried away by this resistless tide of revolution swelling up from the cotton States. The conservative elements of all those intervening States are reduced to the last resort of delay; for only through delay can they prevent a general union of the South around the plucky, intractable and belligerent little Commonwealth of South Carolina. Nor can this Union saving policy of "masterly inactivity" be much longer maintained in the border slave States, unless some encouragement in behalf of a compromise shall be speedily extended to them from the republican party. In default of any such encouragement, it is by no means improbable that before the end of the first month of his administration President Lincoln will find the tobacco States the active, armed allies of the cotton States in resisting his authority within the limits of this impending Southern confederacy.

Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, understands the case. A radical anti-slavery republican, whose life has been devoted to the cause of negro emancipation, and under perils and difficulties among the slaveholding people of his State which have established his courage and consistency, he has not the reckless hardihood to stand still and let this Union go to pieces. He has the sagacity to see that the republican policy of coercion is the policy of destruction, and he would save the party in saving the country. He therefore manfully comes forward at Washington for a compromise. A Southern man himself, he knows something of Southern public sentiment. He comprehends the drift of these secession movements and the folly of attempting to arrest them, except in negotiations for peace; but we fear that he comes too late with his appeal to the republican party, or that he has made it in the wrong quarter.

The great difficulty to any propositions of compromise from the republican party is not located at Washington, but at the little village of Springfield, Illinois. The President elect is this difficulty. The magnates, the managers, and all the Wide Awakes of the republican camp, look upon Mr. Lincoln now as their fountain of authority, power and spoils. They esteem him as a sort of General Jackson, a man with a will of his own, and they think it wiser to follow than to attempt to lead him. Encouraging this impression, Mr. Lincoln, except in the matter of his Cabinet squabbles, remains undisturbed in the midst of all these disastrous Southern revolutionary events. He has no compromises to make. He was elected upon the Chicago platform. He will stand fast. He will enforce the laws. It will be his duty to do so, and as President of the United States he will discharge this duty fearlessly and faithfully. From time to time, down to our latest reports from Springfield, this is the substance of our news from that quarter. The President elect stands firm; and thus the republican member of either house of Congress, who may have ventured, in a mild form, to suggest a compromise, shrinks from his own propositions when put to the test of a vote.

The Union is dissolved. Within a month there will be an organized Southern confederacy; and then, as the attempt to enforce the federal laws within its boundaries will be the inauguration of a general war, the question recurs, not how are we to save the Union—for the Union is gone—but how can we preserve the relations of peace? We answer, in the recognition of this Southern confederacy for the sake of peace, and for the sake of all our great interests of industry, property, society, law and order, North and South, that are bound up in this question of peace. If the Union cannot be restored through peaceable agencies, let us have a peaceable separation and two governments. Thus the alienation of the two sections will result in the construction of two great confederacies, destined to expand north and south, till the magnificent regions extending northward towards the Arctic sea, and southward to the Orinoco, are embraced within the folds of the two American republics. But the first broadside of federal coercion will close the door of peace, and hurry us downward into all the horrors of Mexican anarchy. The Union is broken; to restore it our first necessity is peace; and if we cannot restore it, still our only course of wisdom and safety is peace.

National Suicides in Ancient and Modern Times.

The diligent explorer of the befogged chronicles of past ages, finds it impossible to deny the truth of the comparison between the life of man and that of nations; yet as no generation is inferior in natural energy and vital power to that which preceded it, it would appear that a young Assyria, a young Egypt, a young Babylon, or a young Greece might have perpetuated the spring time or maturity of those people, if they had possessed the wisdom to do so. Where one empire that has monopolized power in the history of the world, has died a natural death, or perished by unavoidable casualty, ten have dropped down from apoplexy produced by the imprudences of too great prosperity, or have deliberately destroyed themselves at the very period of their existence when mankind has believed that they must be immortal. From the day when Adam and Eve ate themselves out of Paradise, down to Napoleon I. or Francis II., it has been the fate of uninterrupted greatness never "to let well enough alone;" but, influenced by such bad advisers as the "old serpent," or Troya and Bianchini, to experiment with vegetables and constitutions, in a manner which has invariably proved destructive to themselves. The people of the United States ought to take warning from the teachings of the past, and pause in their suicidal warfare with things as they are before it is too late. Change should not involve hostilities, and if two confederacies must be formed out of the Union, it ought to be accomplished in a sensible manner.

Troy perished, with apparently no better purpose than to give Homer the chance to write a poem. The history of Athens and Sparta, contains a moral that humanity ought never to forget. Endowed with heroism, wisdom and almost inspired lawgivers, the giants of Thermopylæ defied the millions of invading Persia, conquered every enemy, and raised their respective republics to pinnacles of greatness, which lasted as long as they were true to themselves, and the theory upon which their nationality was founded. Their statesmen and orators are still models for the world; their constitutions teem with sagacity; and poetry and the arts founded home temples among people who offered them a willing and graceful worship. Yet, at the very moment when the glorious conclusion of their Persian wars had made them the wonder and admiration of mankind, the demon of jealousy and discord incited them to deeds of violence which resulted in the decay and fall of all Greece. Athens would make no compromise which should lessen its supremacy, nor modify its tyrannic exercise of rights which the majority of the day had succeeded in fastening upon other States with which she was confederated. Wise Minerva proved a foolish goddess, or else she had lost the fascinations of her pristine beauty, as she was growing old. The tribes were divided geographically. The Dorian had ascendancy in the Peloponnesus, the Ionian in Attica, Eubœa, and many of the islands. Their dialects were different, and their manners more so. So they began to snarl and then to fight. The Dorian cities helped the Syracusans, and the Ionians the Leontini. Then ensued hatred, originally causeless, but inflamed by local ambition and the demagogues of the day. At last came the Peloponnesian war—a civil strife with such parallels in history as the thirty years' war in Germany, and the Reformation struggles, in the seventeenth century, in England and France. Morals decayed, a soft sunset preceded, it is true, final dissolution; but deserted by itself and therefore by destiny, poor Greece sold its own corpse to the Romans who had so long coveted possession of her, dead or alive.

Still more pregnant with instruction is the curious history of the "chosen people of God;" the children of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, from whom so many old clothes-men of the Minories, the Ghettor and Chatham street, are regally descended. They were supernaturally protected, by a series of miracles which lasted for ages. Their constitution and laws, were delivered to them under circumstances of the utmost sublimity. Yet they have taught the fearful lesson to mankind, that the Almighty himself cannot so far swerve from his laws as to save those who are bent on self-destruction. He delivered them from the hard yoke of the Pharaohs, where they made bricks, and opened the Red Sea for them to pass unmolested into the most fertile garden in the East. They almost instantly began to grumble, because they had to fight with the Anak tribe of Indians, whom our Pilgrim Fathers would have devoured in a mouthful. Then Korah rebelled against the President, Moses, and had to be destroyed. Afterwards they quarrelled with their food, and put back their own history nearly half a century. At last they got into the promised land; but one of their first steps was to establish pro-slavery in a geographically unsuitable section, and to yoke under the Gibeonites. This led to innumerable disasters. Finally, after they had destroyed their enemies, with thunder storms for artillery, and the sun in the firmament as one of their field marshals, so far from being grateful, they fell at once into a worse than Mexican period of anarchy, out of which they did not evolve fairly for a couple of centuries. Their rows with Mesopotamians, Hittites, Amorites, Moabites, Amalakites and Jebusites would have resulted in their own annihilation, but for a few able generals like Samson, Jephthah and Saul.

Saul was the Santa Anna of Judea. He laid the foundations of the fabric upon which David and Solomon, the two great politicians of four hundred and fifty years after the flight from Egypt, built their kingdom. They introduced compromise measures, made concessions, restored the Mosaic code, and, in less than sixty years, made Jerusalem the centre of the freest and most glorious empire on earth. But, under Rehoboam, Rhetts, Keitts, Davises, Slidells, Sumners and Sewards arose, and divided the confederacy, ten States seceding from the other two, which latter, however, retained the national capital. Disunion began with mob outbreaks, like those we have recently witnessed in Charleston, and disorder and civil war were the consequence. It was a case of the most guilty suicide, and entailed such destruction as must overtake our own thirty-three tribes, if we adopt the foolish notions of Greeley and other coercionists, in our inter-State relations. The Jews, once divided did not even help each other. Egypt, Assyria and the Philistines, who were the France, England and Indians of that age, took advantage of their weakness, and treated them as though they were no better than coolies or Hottentots. Sennacheribs, Nebuchadnezzars, Shishaks and Berodach-baladans, carried them into captivity as bad as that which Wendell Phillips and Garrison desire for the South Carolinians, at the hands of some Black Hawk of the Rocky Mountains. The true patriots—Elijah, Jeremiah, Ezechiel, Micah and Habaccuc—saw their influence counteracted by incendiary, stump speaking disorganizers of the Massachusetts school, and if a Nehemia and and Maccabee occasionally restored the ancient glory of the nation, the smallest return to prosperity made it "wax fat and kick" over again the bucket of Judean greatness. Thus, not helping themselves, they were incessantly in hot water, although God himself kept them from perishing as they deserved, until His purposes were fulfilled, and then they, like the Greeks succumbed by their own fault, under the power of the Romans.

Rome was the only State of antiquity, in which national crises were invariably overcome by the wisdom, forbearance and statesmanlike prudence of its own people. As exigencies arose which arrayed, from diversity of interests, Roman citizens against each other, patricians and plebeians were ever united in the determination to preserve the integrity of the republic, at whatever cost. If a dictator was necessary, authorities and subjects yielded willing obedience to arbitrary power, so long as it was needed to heal divisions or settle difficulties. If a minority proved factious, the majority were always ready to yield. Demagogism which, from time to time, gained temporary ascendancy, was swept away before the national spirit of the masses, whenever it became dangerous. Mutual compromise ended every complaint and settled every grievance. The consequence was that Rome outlived all of the Powers which were great, when the two brothers built the walls of the Eternal City, and many of those which were in their infancy, at the period of her own maturity.

Let the people of the United States take warning from the past, avoid the errors of those States which have destroyed themselves, and follow the example which Rome has transmitted to the world of forbearance, tolerance of each other's views and peculiar institutions, and perpetuate the peace, without which the history of this land will present the saddest instance of national suicide that history can record.

THE NAVIGATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI TO BE UNOBSTRUCTED.—We are glad to see by the message of Governor Pettus, of Mississippi, and the proceedings of the Louisiana Convention, that the people of those States have no idea of following the suicidal example of South Carolina, and ruining their own commerce in order to carry out their extreme political notions. The subject of the navigation of the Mississippi is one of great practical importance, perhaps the greatest among all the complications involved in the problem of disunion. Five and twenty years ago, before the whistle of the locomotive—the herald of progress and civilization—had been heard west of the Alleghanies or south of Baltimore, the act of shutting up the lower Mississippi to Northern trade would have ruined the great West. Now, however, the farmers and producers of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan and Wisconsin have other markets, and the South depends upon them, not they upon the South. If Louisiana and Mississippi agreed to throw obstacles in the way of the free navigation of the Father of Rivers, they would cut their own throats; and they know it as well as we do. Latterly there has been a great excitement all over the North and West in consequence of the fact that the State authorities of Mississippi had caused the erection of batteries near Vicksburg, and that steamboats passing down the river were fired upon in case they did not stop at that point. There was a good deal of fierce talk on both sides, and some Western Governors drew ensanguined pictures of possible difficulties to take place among the canebrakes and woodyards of the Mississippi. It appears, however, that, these batteries were temporary affairs, built to prevent the reinforcement of the forts at points below Vicksburg, more especially those at New Orleans. The Louisiana Convention made haste to declare that the navigation of the river should be free to all "friendly States and Powers." The Governor of Mississippi recommends that the "most prompt and efficient measures be adopted to make known to the people of the Northwestern States that peaceful commerce on the Mississippi river will neither be interrupted nor annoyed by the people of Mississippi." We agree with the Governor in the statement that "this will preserve peace between the South and the Northwest, if it can be preserved." Further than that, we believe that civil war, if it comes at all, will not break out in that quarter. The war policy of the new administration would undoubtedly be the starvation of the South, by blocking up its ports and destroying its commerce. According to present appearances, the Charleston and Mobile people having saved the republicans the trouble of shutting out their foreign and coasting trade, and the Orleanois seeming almost as crazy as their friends on the seaboard, there will be no necessity for coercion in that shape. However that may be, we regard the course of Louisiana and Mississippi upon the matter of the river navigation as being not only very important in a commercial point of view, but likewise a very cheering sign that our political affairs are not in such a bad way as to be altogether hopeless. Let Chicago rejoice and Wall street be comforted. Trade, "the calm health of nations," will still flow unrestricted from the Falls of St. Anthony to the Delta of the Mississippi.

RHODE ISLAND AND THE PERSONAL LIBERTY BILL.—The little State of Rhode Island has taken the initiative in the repeal of the obnoxious Personal Liberty bills which so many of the free States have enacted in nullification of the constitutional Fugitive Slave law. The lower house of the Legislature concurred with the previous action of the Senate by repealing that act on Friday, by the decisive vote of forty-nine against eighteen. We hope now that her example will be followed by the other States whose statute books are disgraced by the presence of Personal Liberty bills. Let New York, Massachusetts, Maine, Vermont and the Northwestern States go and do likewise. It will be one obstacle removed from the path towards pacification.

The Aspect of the Political Horizon in Europe.

The history of Europe is now centred in the history of one man—that political Mephistophiles, Louis Napoleon. *Hic et ubique* is a motto peculiarly appropriate to him. He towers, wizard-like, over every Court in Europe, and, like Jupiter, he may be said to even shake the world with his nod. That he is averse to a united Italy we have every reason to believe, as well from the long continued presence of the French fleet at Gaeta as the correspondence which has recently taken place on the subject between the governments of France and England. He has a decided preference for a confederation of States, and would propose that Austria should sell Venetia; that Victor Emanuel be named King of Piedmont, Lombardy, Venetia, Parma and Modena; that the Bourbon King of the Two Sicilies and the Grand Duke of Tuscany be restored, and that the Pope hold the patrimony of St. Peter, and govern the Legations, the Marches and Umbria by a Grand Vicar. We always knew that he was opposed to the unity of the Italian kingdom. And why? Because he was justly apprehensive that such a monarchy would become a greater power in Europe than even Austria, and act as a check upon the power of France. Here wisdom and selfishness go together in diplomatic combination; and meanwhile he is arming for the fray.

He has recently been presented with a letter, at the hands of the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, from the episcopal dignitaries of Syria, expressive of the gratitude of the Christians of the Lebanon for all the benefits which they have received from the generous policy there pursued by him. And from this and many other signs of the times we have no cause to doubt his intention to continue the military and moral hold he has acquired in Syria. That such a course, however, will be a source of discord with England we feel convinced.

The diplomatic correspondence between England and France is said to have resulted in an agreement on the part of the French Emperor to withdraw the fleet from Gaeta after the expiration of a truce between the armies of Francis II. and Victor Emanuel, sufficient to allow of negotiations for the surrender of the fortress. When that event occurs, if no unexpected interference takes place, we may look for the speedy defeat of the Bourbon king. But an unpleasant rumor comes to us that two Russian men-of-war, already before Gaeta, may take the place of the French squadron, and maintain the blockade, with the tacit consent of Louis Napoleon. Should such occur there will be trouble in England.

As to the chances of war between Piedmont and Austria in the ensuing spring, we are by no means certain. Cavour we know to be averse to it, and the peace party in Italy will decidedly make a stand against the proposed movement of Garibaldi. At present the reactionary spirit at Naples and elsewhere is not a symptom favorable to the long talked of campaign, so far as the government of the new monarchy is concerned. An Italian attack upon the Quadrilateral might be the signal for a general uprising of the Bourbon royalists, which would be serious in the absence of the Piedmontese army. That Austria, moreover, would be sustained by its natural allies of the Germanic Confederation is certain, and there would be a strong probability of Russia also coming to the rescue. The odds would, therefore, be against the Italians, even when aided by the whole strength of Hungary.

What next arrests our attention is the condition of the Pope. Pio Nono presents a melancholy spectacle, as, on the verge of losing his temporal power, through his own misgovernment and incapacity, he mingles anathemas with prayers and entreaties, without either the courage to defy calamity or the philosophy to suffer it in silence. Instead of courting his blessing as the natural guardian of her interests, Italy eyes him with aversion, and even Garibaldi has not hesitated to denounce him publicly in the Catholic city of Naples, in language which the boldest Orangeman would hardly venture to employ.

Spain alone remains faithful to him in the midst of his tribulation, in which derision and despair, religion and worldliness, alternate with a deplorable want of dignity. Matters are now reaching such a crisis as must shortly compel the Holy Father to seek humbler lodgings than the Vatican, or accept of a subsidy from the government of the new Italian kingdom; for when divested of extraneous matter the Papal question becomes a more financial problem. He is unswerving in his determination to retain his temporal sovereignty on terms of absolute independence, and he spurns the idea of accepting subsidies—a consequence of which is that he has to rely entirely on resources arising from the patch of territory which he still retains, and the voluntary contributions of the faithful. By ascertaining the probable amount of these resources we can hazard a shrewd guess as to how long the Court of Rome can continue its present obstinate resistance; for as long as the money lasts the Pope will persevere; but when that fails he must surrender, like a starved out garrison. The revenue of the Papal government, prior to the dismemberment of its territory, was equivalent to sixteen millions of dollars, more than one-third of which had to be appropriated to the payment of interest of the debt. It is notorious that this income was exceeded by the expenditure to the extent in some years of two millions, which led to the Roman government appearing at regular intervals in the money market searching after loans. How much was borrowed in this way it is hard to say, for the accounts of the government are in as much confusion as the other affairs of its administration. Moreover, there has been an issue of bonds to an amount which is quite uncertain. But the events of last spring increased the Pontifical expenditure so much as to necessitate a loan of forty-five millions of francs. Owing to the enormous expenses of Gen. Lamoricière's army, there was an admitted monthly deficit in the Papal exchequer of more than half a million dollars, and this lasted for at least six months.

Since July, 1859, the Romagna has not yielded the treasury a single dollar; and since August, 1860, the Piedmontese invasion dispossessed the Pontiff of Umbria and the Marches—the most fatal blow of all—before he had gathered half a year's taxation. Therefore during the course of 1860 all that the Pope has had to meet an expenditure budget of not less than eighteen millions of dollars has been the half year's revenue from Umbria and the Marches, and the year's income from the Comarca—amounting in the aggregate to not more than six millions. As a temporary remedy for such an enormous deficit, the Pontiff has had recourse to the loan of forty-five million francs and a public appeal to the faithful for "Peter's pence," which last has probably already brought in contributions to the sum of two millions, although the last published return states the amount to be a fourth less than this. Balancing these assets against the expenditure, we find a deficit of more than a million. There would be nothing portentous in this if the Papal government had entered upon the new year with a less hopeless prospect. As it is, its only source of territorial revenue will be a province that never produced more than three million dollars—an amount that will hardly suffice to pay the interest on the loan.

Yet we observe no signs of retrenchment on the part of the Vatican. New levies are being raised and armaments perfected at immense cost, while the punctuality with which all calls have been met shows that there is no present stint of coin. The question that occurs to us under such circumstances is: how long will this state of things last? If, as some allege, the Pope has a secret treasure of thirteen millions of dollars to resort to, he may maintain his present position much longer than the ensuing spring. But if not, and the solemn appeal which he has made to Catholic Christendom to contribute to the support of the Papacy at Rome does not meet with a more active response than it has even already done, there is every probability of his being speedily reduced to actual insolvency. It may be that Pio Nono anticipates a powerful reaction after the pending invasion of Austria, which, supported by a general coalition, may be triumphant, and lead to his restoration as the temporal sovereign of the old Papal dominions; and hence the strenuous efforts he is making to ignore the presence of danger. But if so, he is doomed to disappointment. There is only the one alternative left for him, and that is to accept the subsidy from the new Italian monarchy. As the spiritual head of the church, he may still reside not only in Rome, but the Vatican.

SOUTHERN TRADE AND FOREIGN EXCHANGES—A WORD TO LORD PALMERSTON.—The continued influx of gold into New York is the natural result of a state of things which is destined to cause great distress in Europe, and, unless prudent steps are taken on this side, will react upon this city with fearful force. The statesman or merchant or banker who ignores the cotton product of the United States and the cotton trade of England ignores that element through which modern commerce lives and moves and has its being. To our old readers we have only to refer back to the crisis of 1837 and 1839. In that first conflict between the cotton power of America and the money power of England, we went to the wall. England put us to the wall because then her cotton trade was secondary to her moneyed interest. The Bank, by refusing all discount to those engaged in the cotton trade, smashed up the cotton manufacturers of Great Britain, to be sure; but this industry was then subordinate to the money necessities of the kingdom. The cotton spinners were ruined, the cotton weavers were ruined. But so were the cotton planters of America. Our great staple tumbled from fabulously high prices to 2d. and 3d. for middling in Liverpool. And after the Bank had thus crushed us she extended her aid to the cotton manufacturers, who came in, and, at the low prices for cotton, recovered their losses, and emerged out of the struggle with large profits.

Since then times and circumstances have changed. Cotton is no longer a secondary interest. The cotton trade is no longer a subordinate element in England. It is now the imperial question in the United Kingdom. The conflict is renewed between the cotton power of America and the money power of England. To do without a cotton supply is simply a cotton famine, and cotton famine in Lancashire is revolution. To obtain this cotton supply under the present violent disruption in exchanges, by the means indicated in the continual arrival of specie in New York, leads inevitably to the bankruptcy of the Bank of England. She cannot stand the drain if continued; especially at a time when a short harvest requires extra disbursements; when affairs on the Continent begin to look black; when orders for British manufactures are not going forward as usual from the United States, and when a heavy specie drain to the East has already depleted the Bank of France.

Lord Palmerston has been kind enough to extend to this country his sympathy in the hour of trial growing out of British free negroism. Let the noble lord prepare for a new cause of grief, and one nearer home. It is possible that this struggle may end in seeing the money control transferred from London to New York. It is just possible that, in the event of a readjustment of our sectional difficulties, the free negro policy of England may be confronted by a tariff conflict with the United States, and in which the Southern people may develope a radical change of policy. But under all circumstances we sincerely admonish the first lord of the Treasury, when he is called upon by Threadneedle street to suspend the Bank act, to remember that the bale of cotton, and not the woolsack, is the symbol of British power or weakness, as the end may show. Free negro England cannot afford to pay twice for the American cotton crop in the same year, especially in specie.

THE RETURN OF THE JAPANESE EMBASSY TO JEDDO.—At last we have intelligence of the safe arrival in the metropolis of their native land of the Japanese, who quitted our shores at the end of June last. It is well that, after a voyage of one hundred and thirty-two days from New York, including thirty-two spent in stoppages at various ports by the way, the entire Embassy should have stepped ashore in the far Orient in as good health and spirits as they enjoyed at their departure. We can imagine the sensation which these shaven-headed travellers created when they rejoined their countrymen after so long an absence, from wonder excited among their ancestors in the sixteenth century, when the two Japanese princes, who had been on a religious mission to the Pope of Rome, returned and recounted the marvellous tale of their adventures, by sea and land, to the eager multitudes who flocked from afar to see and converse with them.

But infinitely greater in its ultimate, and even its present effect, will be the result of this Embassy from the empire of Japan to the United States. No longer will the Japanese be strangers to our manners, our customs and our in-

stitutions, and the ties of friendship will bind them stronger to us than treaties. The remembrance of the generous hospitalities of which they were the willing recipients at our hands must ever exist in the minds of those personally concerned, and when they have gone to that bourne whence no traveller returns, the good feeling will still be preserved among their descendants. Thus it is that international courtesies have their influence as much upon succeeding generations as upon the one that promoted them. The moral effect of the visit will also be widely felt throughout the empire, apart from our own kind offices. The Japanese have seen the benefits of free commerce and free institutions; and such examples—the proudest that the world affords, despite the storm that is now sweeping over us—cannot fail to lessen the restrictive policy hitherto pursued by the government of the land of the Rising Sun.

There are two hostile parties in Japan—for even that happy realm is not free from revolution—one of which is in favor of closing and the other of opening the ports to foreign commerce. Who can doubt, therefore, that the reports of the Ambassadors and their phalanx of seventy will give a power to the liberals never before possessed by them, and that we shall soon see the shipping of the great West crowding the harbors of the great East, to the advantage of all nations? We prophesy much from this friendly intercourse. Not only will it affect Japan, but, through Japan, China and the other Eastern lands, and *vice versa*. The fame of this Embassy has spread over the wide area of the Orient, and no longer will the East distrust, with Asiatic prejudice and exclusiveness, the United States. There is no other nation in the world that would have profited as much by this intercourse as the Japanese will. They have observed everything, satisfied themselves about everything, and intend to print everything; so that nothing has been lost upon them, and we may look for results both interesting and profitable.

In another column will be found our naval correspondence, giving the details of the voyage home; an accident to the frigate Niagara, which might have ended in a wreck, within sight of Fusi-Yama, the holy mountain of Japan, and the proceedings on the disembarkation of the Embassy at the imperial city. We conclude with the hopeful reflection, *Ab alio expectes alteri quod feceris.*

THE LINCOLN REGIME.

The New Administration Still in Favor of Coercion.

The Day Fixed for the Departure of the President Elect for Washington,

&c., &c., &c.

Our Springfield Correspondence.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 23, 1861.

Another Semi-Official Manifesto—Important Presidential Dicta—The Mission of Judge Kellogg—Telegraphic Exhortation—Another Indiana Delegation—Personal, &c.

The *Daily State Journal* of this morning contains a lengthy leader under the heading "The Right of Coercion and Making War on a State," which not only bears external evidence of being carefully prepared under the eyes of the President elect, but is so universally received by republican politicians as an authoritative exposition of Mr. Lincoln's views, that I feel fully justified in subjoining its substance:—

The article begins with a refutation of some of the points made in President Buchanan's last annual message and Attorney General Black's judicial opinion on the right to secede. The following propositions are then made:—

1. No State has the right to secede.
2. It is the duty of the President of the United States to enforce the laws thereof.
3. The first republican President will discharge that duty fearlessly and faithfully.
4. In its discharge he will confine himself to enforcing the laws in which the country at large is interested, viz: the collection of the revenue and the protection of the federal property. He will not invade a State to secure the repeal of unconstitutional enactments by its Legislature, but merely resist aggressive encroachments upon the federal authority.

The article is not very luminous. The *animus*, however, is clear. It breathes the determination of the incoming administration to do its duty, and oppose the resumption by the Southern States of the sovereign powers delegated to the federal government at all hazards, and assert its authority with all means at its command.

Several significant declarations have been made by the President elect within the last forty-eight hours. A prominent republican took occasion to allude in his presence to the many rumors afloat as to his readiness to endorse the border States' propositions. His remarks elicited a vigorous reassertion of the strict adherence of the President elect to the Chicago platform; that the policy of the republican administration would be conducted on that basis, and that the border States' propositions should be entertained by republicans both in and out of Congress only in case a constitutional prohibition of the acquisition of any more territory without the consent of two-thirds of the States could be simultaneously secured.

The importunities of the different cliques now engaged here in pushing the claims of divers aspirants to Cabinet appointments drew out another noteworthy *dictum* from Mr. Lincoln, who seems to be growing justly impatient with the solicitousness of certain parties. He stated in as many words that in the selection of his constitutional advisers he had to consult the feelings and wishes, not of a few friends, but of the people at large; that Messrs. Bates and Seward were the only members of the Cabinet definitely determined upon, and that it was highly probable that no other names would be officially announced until after his arrival in the federal capital.

Judge Kellogg is greatly mortified at the character of the reports circulated and credited so generally during the last three days as to the object of his visit to Springfield. He has to-day authorized a flat and unequivocal contradiction of the rumor that he came out here to urge upon Mr. Lincoln the propriety of committing himself on some of the compromise propositions, in order to secure their endorsement by the republican members of Congress. He also denies the truthfulness of the statement that he came here to counteract the efforts of the friends of N. B. Judd in connection with the Cabinet. He says that his back is as sound as ever, and seems to deem attempts on the part of any person to influence the action of the President elect upon the Cabinet question no less than impertinent intermeddling.

Before this contradiction was given out a number of republican leaders had again telegraphed to Messrs. Farnsworth, Washburn and Lovejoy, at Washington, to sound their feelings on the compromise issue. They replied laconically, but unmistakeably:—"Make no compromises—pass no resolutions." This telegraphic exhortation will doubtless put a stop, for the present, to the contemplated legislative action on the subject of disunion.

Another Indiana delegation made their appearance this morning, consisting of a legislative committee, appointed under a joint resolution, to invite Mr. Lincoln to pass through the capital of the Hoosier State while on his way to Washington. They were received by the President elect in the course of the forenoon. In reply to their invitation, he stated that circumstances had as yet prevented him from definitely selecting any particular route; that he had seriously thought of going via Indianapolis, and would let them know his final decision in the course of the next fortnight.

A rich revelation has been made in regard to the committee in question. It seems that the Speaker of the lower house of the Indiana Legislature had flattered himself at one time with an idea of going into the Cabinet, and that it was only with a view to obtain a general legislative endorsement that he accepted his present position. After being elected, however, he found that the friends of Smith had voted for him merely to get him out of their way in Springfield. Knowing that Conner and others were out here belaboring the President elect in favor of Smith, he appointed, out of revenge, none but strong anti-Smith men on the Committee of Invitation, in order to paralyze the exertions of the former. It is stated, indeed, that the members improved their opportunity, and entered an emphatic protest against Smith's appointment during their stay, and that apparently with good effect. One of them, at least, asserted most strenuously that Caleb would never enjoy the honors and emoluments of the Secretaryship of the Interior.

W. T. Bascom, Chairman of the Ohio State Central Committee, is here operating for Schenk.

Dr. W. W. Gill, a Virginia delegate to the Chicago Convention, is here to demonstrate his own fitness for office under the cover of advocating the claims of Montgomery Blair to the Cabinet.

Frank P. Blair, Jr., has just arrived from St. Louis.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 23, 1861.

Seward and Cameron—A Last Onslaught Upon "Old Abe"—Thurlow Weed to Bring Up the Reserve—Gov. Chase and the Cabinet—Frank P. Blair's Visit—Legislative Spree, &c., &c.

It is now nearly a month since the opening act of the Cameron melodrama was performed by the old singer himself in this village. The newspaper reading public having been treated diurnally from that up to the present date with accounts of the progress of the tragi-comical play, a surfeit may be well presumed. It is true a constant shifting of scenes and change of actors relieved the monotony of the performance to some extent. But in these piping times the appetite of the public for novel excitements is so keen that such protracted ringing the changes on a single individual and a single subject cannot but produce a sort of intellectual nausea. It has been your correspondent's devout prayer, indeed, for many a day already, that the curtain be dropped in this all but farcical piece of political chicanery. Yet it seems that there is to be no end of it. Instead of a denouement, a greater entanglement is *in prospectu*. The number of performers is to be increased, and the cabalistic knots double tied. Seward and Weed are now to be dragged upon the stage; at least, I learn to-day from a direct source that the Premier has been solicited by the President elect to communicate his views as to the propriety of Cameron's appointment, and that his reply, strongly endorsing the Pennsylvania aspirant, has been received within the last forty-eight hours. I am further informed that this favorable certificate of character is but a portion of a programme agreed upon in Washington among Cameron's whippers-in to secure an ultimate recognition of his claims. Sufficient time will be allowed for its operation upon the Presidential mind, after the lapse of which a grand and last assault is to be made by the master tactician of the *Evening Journal* in case "Old Abe" should still be restive. A second visit of Thurlow Weed is, indeed, expected to take place toward the latter part of this week (the Washington correspondents are all mistaken as to the time of his intended arrival), when it is hoped the man that made Mr. Lincoln's Premier will find a place for the disconsolate Simon.

I trust that the great Albany lobbyist will settle this vexation in one way or another. There are many individuals to be found about here that think it might have been done much sooner, with credit to both Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Cameron, and that the variety of reports and rumors circulated these four weeks as to the nature of their relations did not by any means raise either in the opinion of the nation.

The Chase question is almost as badly mixed up as the Cameron complication. Every day brings a new version of what occurred between the ex-Governor and the President elect during the former's visit. To-day an otherwise well informed politician of this State told me an entirely new one, insisting, of course, that it alone was entitled to credit. According to it, Mr. Chase availed himself of a standing invitation and came out here to remonstrate against the alleged fishing of Cameron for the object. The President elect, who is, and has always been, a warm admirer of the Ohio statesman, listened respectfully to the arguments of the free trader against the protectionist, but in his frank, blunt manner asked him the rather embarrassing question, "How he himself would like to accept a seat in the Cabinet?" The circumstances of the occasion rendered, of course, a declination of the proposition imperative. This, it is said, was the very thing Abraham—whom this adroit movement stamps an intuitive diplomatist—was driving at.

However this may be, it is certain that Chase's reported appointment is calling forth as many protesting demonstrations as that of Cameron. For the last week politicians from the southern part of Ohio have been besieging the President elect with petitions against Chase and for some more conservative man. The Pennsylvanians that visited Springfield also showed a great anxiety to pay him back for his opposition to Cameron by making vigorous remonstrances. They urged that the Presidential battle had been fought and won on the protective tariff issue, and that it would at once discredit the incoming administration in the eyes of the protectionists of their State. That Seward is also averse to the colleagueship of Chase is well established by the fact that the representatives of the New York radicals—George Opdyke, Judge Hogeboom and Hiram Barney—visited Gov. Chase both before and after coming out here, and pressed his cause with manifest enthusiasm.

Frank P. Blair is now paying a second visit to Mr. Lincoln. Frank is down on all proposed concessions and compromises. He says they cannot possibly stay the tide of secession, but only weaken and demoralize the North. He evidently thinks "fight we must, and fight we shall," and is ready to buckle on his armor and draw his sword. On the other hand, he does not seem to apprehend the engulfing of his own State in the vortex of disunion. He believes the Union sentiment strong enough to frown down all attempts at such by demagogues and traitors like Green, Polk, Gov. Jackson and others.

To-morrow both houses of the Legislature will make an excursion to the neighboring city of Bloomington, for the purpose of attending the opening of the State Normal School. A grand spree may be expected, as the city authorities will foot the bills.

MR. LINCOLN'S DEPARTURE FOR WASHINGTON.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 27, 1861.

It is now positively settled that Mr. Lincoln will depart for Washington on the 11th of February. He will go hence via Lafayette to Indianapolis, where he will receive the hospitalities of the Indiana Legislature; thence he will proceed, probably, by way of Cincinnati to Columbus, Cleveland, Buffalo and Albany. From Albany he intends to make for Harrisburg direct, thence to Baltimore and the federal capital; but a tour to New York and Philadelphia is not impossible.

Arrangements for special trains all the way through are making. No military escort will be accepted. The entire journey is expected to be made inside of ten days. The Presidential family will start a few days after Mr. Lincoln's departure, under the protection of some friends, so as to reach Washington simultaneously with him.

Place seekers will consult their own interests by abstaining henceforth from both personal and epistolary applications for offices. The President elect desires the utmost privacy during the remainder of his stay.

Important Assignment.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 27, 1861.

A special despatch from Independence to the *Republican* says for the week past Messrs. Waddell, Majors, Jones and others, representatives of their different firms, have been here making an adjustment of their affairs, which has resulted in the assignment to Messrs. Flanis, Ewing, Street and Allen, of St. Louis, for the purpose of securing home creditors and endorsers. Assets available and otherwise amount to $1,500,000; liabilities unknown. Mr. Majors has given up even his household furniture.

Departure of the Canadian.

PORTLAND, Jan. 27, 1861.

The steamship Canadian sailed at ten o'clock this morning, being detained till that hour by the non-arrival of the Canada mails.

The Weather at Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 27, 1861.

About four inches of snow fell here last night, and the weather to-day has been clear and mild, with sleighing never better.

Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 26, 1861.

Cotton steady: sales to-day 6,500 bales at 10½c. a 11¼c. for middling. Sugar steady at 4c. a 5c. for fair to fully fair. Molasses, 21c. a 23c. Flour quiet at $5 50 for superfine. Corn—Yellow, 60c. Mess pork, $21 50. Freights—Cotton to Liverpool, 1⅛d. Exchange on London, 105½ a 106. Sight exchange on New York, ¾ a ¾ per cent discount.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26, 1861.

Flour quiet. Wheat firm at 80c. a 80½c. for No. 1; 74½c. a 74¾c. for No. 2. Corn quiet: sales 10,000 bushels at 25½c. for No. 2 in store. Oats quiet. Receipts—2,000 bbls. flour; 8,000 bush. wheat; 28,000 bush. corn. Bank rates advanced to 6 per cent premium.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 26, 1861.

Flour unchanged and not much doing. Whiskey 14c. Hogs firmer at $6 40 a $6 60. Mess Pork in better demand at $17. Bulk meats are held 25c. higher. Lard dull at 9½c. Money market quiet. Sight exchange on New York at ½ per cent premium.

NEWS FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The New Feature of the Senatorial Question—Evarts on Weed's Slate—Greeley Still Looming Up—General Determination to Break the Regency Crockery—The Probable Action of the Legislature on the Virginia Resolutions—Who are Talked of for Commissioners—Lincoln Invited to Pass Through New York—Bills Introduced—The Trip of Camp to Springfield—The Chase and Cameron Controversy—Chase Refuses to Compromise—Seward and Weed Appealed to in the Hour of Distress,

&c., &c., &c.

ALBANY, Jan. 26, 1861.

There is a great deal of excitement upon the Senatorial question. The friends of each candidate are as busy as mortals well can be. The announcement that Evarts was not upon Weed's slate, and the probabilities that Harris, Cook or some other person would soon be found there, raised a perfect consternation amongst the friends of Evarts. This change in the programme of the Albany chief was brought about by the feeling that was got up against Evarts, and it is reported, upon reliable authority, that Weed wrote to Evarts asking him to decline. Instead, however, of declining, he sent a strong lobby up in his favor, who were to be found yesterday, in company with several members, who became alarmed at the enormous proportions that the Greeley movement had assumed, rolled up their sleeves and entered upon a vigorous canvass for Evarts. The result was that last evening no person but Evarts appeared to have any chance, and I have the best of authority for stating that he is now the candidate of the Albany Regency. This decision, in my opinion, strengthens Greeley, and will drive a number of the Western members to the support of the *Tribune* philosopher. They particularly object to the platform of Evarts as laid down in his Castle Garden speech upon the Fugitive Slave law. Preparations are being made to circulate this speech amongst the members. It will make its appearance on the first of next week.

Evarts' friends have distributed last night and this morning two important pamphlets, one containing Evarts' argument in the Lemmon slave case, with a printed circular to the clerks of both houses, with a request that they will circulate; the other is his speech delivered during the campaign of 1856 at the Broadway Tabernacle. There is every symptom that Evarts' claims will be pushed with great energy from all sides to an extent seldom witnessed in any canvass. We shall have next week caucuses, sub-caucuses, private gatherings, street corner meetings and side door whisperings enough to satisfy the curiosity of any man.

Greeley's friends are not going to let Evarts walk over the course without a contest—they will contest his claims at every point. David Dudley Field and several other important workers are on hand, spiking their guns and pointing them directly at Weed's slate, bound to smash it if possible. No person can move about amongst the members without discovering the fact that there is an extensive movement to smash things generally, more so than has ever been exhibited at the Capitol. Look out, therefore, for the splinters which may be seen flying in every direction.

The Greeley caucus on Friday night at Congress Hall resulted in the withdrawal of all the anti-Weed candidates, and concentrating their force upon Greeley. J. C. Smith—who is really the choice of the radicals—seeing that if he remained in the field it would only divide the forces against the slate, he therefore counselled his friends, if Selden should not be a candidate, to go for Greeley. At the time when Evarts' stock was down and his chances supposed to have been helpless, it is said that Judge Selden was waited upon by Weed and requested to see if his brother, Henry R. Selden, would consent to become a candidate. This request was complied with, but up to the hour of writing this, Mr. Selden had not decided whether he would allow his name to be used or not; and since Evarts is on the slate, there is no necessity for him to come forward now, unless it is as a compromise candidate, when the battle between Evarts and Greeley results in a draw. His chances all rest, as matters now stand, upon that one point, or the failure of either Evarts or Greeley to win; and, as a compromise falls on Selden, you need not be surprised to see that turn to the whole affair in the end. Although both sides are extremely confident of success, there will have to be a change in the feeling of members for either to succeed. The members from the strong republican counties oppose Evarts on account of his Castle Garden speech; he is likewise a bitter pill for a portion of the Senate, who are usually counted sure for Weed on any issue, on account of his participation in the dinner to Governor Morgan for his vetoes last winter, and it will take a large amount of work to whip them into the traces for Evarts, notwithstanding they are particularly down on Greeley. There is a mixed combination, look at it as you will.

Greeley's friends are growling about the course of Risley, the Clerk of the House, who, they claim owes his nomination to the fact of their supporting him. That he should now be found circulating documents for Evarts seems to be an enormous offence in their eyes, and they seem to have come to the conclusion at last that "white man is mighty unsartain." The coming week will be one of the most interesting of the session.

There is a great deal of talk on the appointment of commissioners to meet those from other States at Washington. Several of the members from the interior, who imagine their counties are the centre of the universe and the hub around which revolves everything material, are opposing the appointment of the commissioners, but the more intelligent and influential members of the party are all advocating the appointment of these commissioners, and the indications to-day are that good men will be selected and sent there untrammelled with any ultimatum in the shape of instructions, but leave it entirely to their judgment upon hearing the demands of the commissioners from other States. This is really the only sensible way to dispose of the subject, and if they select men who can comprehend the present position of our country, they may be able to accomplish something. I hear mentioned as commissioners that will probably be appointed—the names of James O. Putnam, Patterson, Henry R. Selden, David Dudley Field and Wm. Curtis Noyes. There has been no definite arrangement made as to the appointment of the commissioners, but they will doubtless be chosen by joint ballot, in the same form as the United States Senator. A number of the aspirants for Seward's mantle will probably be let down easy by a position on the commission.

The Speaker appointed as committee on the part of the House to act upon the Virginia resolutions, Messrs. Pierce, Bingham, Finch, Camp and Varian—four republicans and one democrat.

There is a strong feeling amongst the democracy in regard to the speech of Senator McLeod Murphy on the Governor's message. Several of them insist upon reading him out of the party, but he declares that he will not go. Whilst he does not wholly agree with his associates in regard to the present crisis, yet in all other questions he stands upon the same platform. The speech was a bold one for a democrat, and is taking a decided issue with many of the members of his own party, and especially was he severe upon those who participated in the Southern meeting in New York a few days since. He has placed himself against secession in any shape.

Mr. Birdsall introduced a bill this morning, to incorporate the New York Passenger and Baggage Line Company, under the title of an act for the better protection of strangers and citizens in the city of New York. It constitutes John S. Fairchild, John F. Conger, Harvey Sheldon, William P. Sabry and George Whitehead a body corporate; it provides that they shall keep vehicles enough standing at the railroad depots and steamboat landings for the purpose of carrying all passengers and baggage to any part of the city, at rates that may be fixed by them not exceeding the following rates:—For each passenger for any distance not exceeding one mile, twenty-five cents; for each additional mile or part of mile, fifteen cents. The rates of fare to include the free delivery, by baggage wagons or otherwise, of one ordinary travelling trunk or bag. It also provides that all licenses for carriages, vehicles and drivers, shall expire on the first of June next, and after that date every license shall state the number of carriage or vehicle for which it is granted.

Mr. Fisher, of Brooklyn, introduced a bill to provide for the appointment of four commissioners—two from the county of Kings and two from the county of New York—to be called Ferry Commissioners, and to have full charge of leasing the ferries between Brooklyn and New York, fix the rate of fare, commutation, kind of boats to be used, and, in fact, a general superintendence of the whole.

Mr. Hutchings introduced a bill to incorporate the Lost and Found Association of New York. It provides that the association shall take possession of the lost and unclaimed baggage and parcels in the hands of railroad and express companies, as well as everything picked up in the streets, which shall be kept at a place of convenient access, and if not claimed within a given period, shall be sold, the proceeds thereof to be paid over to the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, to be applied to the support of the outdoor poor.

Mr. Camp offered the following resolution, inviting the President elect to come through Albany on his way to Washington, which was adopted:—

Whereas, It is known that the President elect will leave Springfield in a few days for Washington; and whereas, his journey to the national capital should be marked by such manifestations of popular respect as are due as well to him as to the high office he is about to assume; and whereas, the loyal people of the State of New York will cordially welcome him at every point, and assure him of their devotion to the constitution and laws of the country; therefore,

Resolved, if the Senate concurs, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to respectfully invite Mr. Lincoln to pass through this State on his way to the federal capital, and to tender to him the hospitalities of the authorities and the people.

Mr. Bardy offered a resolution inquiring into the transactions in regard to the disposal of property by the managers of the Institution for the Blind in the city of New York. The resolution was laid over under the rule.

Several local bills were introduced, mostly referring to some local township matter.

The House debated in the Committee of the Whole for a long time the bill to provide for the complete enrollment of the militia of the State, and finally rose and reported progress.

The anti-railroad parties are paving their way to offer a resolution, either on Monday night or Tuesday, to discharge the Committee of Cities and Villages from the further consideration of the bills to repeal the city railroads, passed last winter, and refer them at once to the Committee of the Whole, where they hope to unite and pass them during the coming week whilst the Senatorial question is attracting the attention of all parties.

The real meaning of the trip of Camp to Springfield is the wonder of all. Some suppose that he visited there to obtain a *carte blanche* from Honest Abe to use promises for places under the new administration to secure votes for Senator. This is considered the real meaning of the trip, from the fact that there are a number of members applicants for positions who were induced to vote against Robinson for Speaker, under the belief that Weed, and not Greeley, would have charge of Lincoln's kitchen at Washington. Others are of the opinion that he visited there for the purpose of taking a hand in the Chase and Cameron fight for a position in the Cabinet. By convincing Lincoln that Greeley was all power at Albany, it is supposed that the words of the *Tribune* philosopher would have more weight on his arrival there during the coming week. It is said that Camp assured the President elect that Greeley was to be the successor of Seward, he having a division list with him showing that they had upwards of fifty pledged to vote for him in the House, and from ten to thirteen in the Senate.

A few interesting facts have come to my knowledge relating to the controversy now going on between Cameron and Chase. It appears that Cummings, of the *World*, was telegraphed to by Cameron a little less than two weeks since, to come on to Washington as his presence was very much needed just at that moment. Cummings, true to his old friendship, immediately visited the national capital, and whilst there joined in a movement to secure a recommendation for the appointment of Cameron from Seward, but in this it is said they failed. Cummings then returned and applied to Weed for aid and comfort in the hour of their trial. His appeals were not in vain; the Albany chief consented to visit Springfield at once, and the arrangements were made to start at a given time, and that Weed should meet Messrs. Cameron and Moorehead, member of Congress elect from Pennsylvania, at Crestline. The trio then to proceed direct to the Mecca of the republican party.

The several parties started at the time fixed upon, but upon different routes; but Messrs. Cummings and Moorehead were unable to find Weed at Crestline, and were compelled to continue their journey alone. Weed, in the meantime, started from Albany in the noon train of Thursday, January 17, proceeded as far as Buffalo, when a new feature of the Senatorial controversy was made known to him, immediately retracted his steps and has been ever since occupied upon that all important question. Messrs. Moorehead and Cummings, as it has already been announced by the HERALD's Springfield correspondent, had an interview with the President elect, and it is reported that they found a strong feeling existing in the mind of the rail-splitter against that kind of timber for his Cabinet, looking upon it as a little cross grained and hard to work into shape, besides a strong pressure to place Chase in the Cabinet instead of Cameron. Determined to leave no stone unturned to secure Cameron's appointment, they undertook to compromise the matter by urging the appointment of both Cameron and Chase, one as Postmaster General and the other Secretary of the Treasury; but it seems that to this Mr. Chase dissented, he declaring that he wished to pick his company, and positively refused to go into the Cabinet with Cameron. And there the matter rests with no decision. Greeley will give it a stir on his arrival at Springfield in the next few days. Cameron is, therefore, really having a hard time of it, but from all accounts his Scotch blood has commenced boiling, and the public need not be surprised at astounding developements in a short time. It is generally conceded here that Cameron stood no chance of an appointment, but those who assert this know but little of the General's power to rally against his foes. If he does not conquer in this he will in the future by making combinations in the Senate. Let those who doubt it examine his course in the Senate when Polk was President.

It is understood that Mr. Fogg, an active New England republican, has gathered together a pile of documents in regard to Cameron's antecedents, which he has taken to Springfield with him to lay before the President elect. Those papers are the result of a large amount of research.

The Court of Appeals will hold their March term in New York. The Judges have taken quarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The heavy fall of snow seriously retarded travel on several of the railroads leading from this city, but they are now all in running order. The trains on all the roads have arrived on time to-day.

THE FIREMEN'S BALL.—The thirty-second annual ball of the New York Fire Department takes place this evening at the Academy of Music. The proceeds, in the usual philanthropic spirit of this association, are to be devoted to the benefit of the widows and orphans of deceased firemen. There is no more noble aim within the reach of any body of men than the relief of those who have such high claims upon them, and we hope that the public of New York will aid these intrepid young men to fulfil their duty to the fullest extent. The ball will be a brilliant affair, as the firemen promise to make it equal to any that have preceded it.

Police Intelligence.

DARING ROBBERY IN BROADWAY.—About nine o'clock on Saturday night, as Casper C. Childs was entering Wallack's theatre he was seized from behind by a bold highwayman and robbed of a pocketbook containing a check for five hundred dollars and three dollars in change. Policeman Donohue happened to be in the immediate neighborhood at the time, and hearing the cries of Mr. Childs hastened to the spot and arrested a man named Michael Kelly on charge of being implicated in the robbery. The prisoner was searched on the spot, but nothing could be found on his person which tended to criminate him. Kelly, who is a tailor by trade, was taken before Justice Quackenbush yesterday and committed for examination. All efforts to recover the stolen money have thus far proved fruitless.

ADDING INSULT TO INJURY.—An impudent burglar entered the office of Mr. H. F. Clark, No. 51 Cortlandt street, on Saturday night, and stole $40 in silver. An attempt was made to blow open the safe with gunpowder, but it resulted in complete failure. Before quitting the premises the burglar had the audacity to attach the following inscription to the safe:—"Leave a safe key when I come again." No clue has been obtained to the whereabouts of the impertinent scamp.

MATERNAL LOVE.—Harriet Everson, an irrepressible negress, while confined in one of the cells of the Sixth precinct station house yesterday on charge of vagrancy, attempted to kill her daughter, a child about five years old, by strangling the little one with a piece of cord. Fortunately the situation of the child was discovered in good season, otherwise the consequences would certainly have been fatal. Justice Kelly committed the unnatural wench for trial.

A BURGLAR KNOCKED DOWN A FLIGHT OF STAIRS.—John Dignon and John McDermott, youths of sixteen and nineteen years of age, were committed for trial by Justice Kelly, on Sunday last, on a charge of burglariously entering the premises of Wm. S. Nappier, fruit dealer, 247 Fulton street. They were caught in the store by officer Randall, of the Third ward, having effected an entrance by prying open the cellar door with a chisel. Dignon stated to the magistrate that McDermott broke open the place and entered in search of plunder, leaving him (Dignon) outside to act as sentry. After a search through the premises, McDermott returned and stated that he could not find anything worth taking. Dignon then entered, and as he was returning up the cellar stairs, McDermott became alarmed by hearing some one approach, and slammed the cellar door violently on Dignon's head, knocking him off the steps to the bottom of the cellar. At this stage of the proceedings the officer came up and arrested them. It is thought that the prisoners are connected with a gang of burglars who have lately infested the Third ward.

Drawings of R. France & Co.'s Delaware Lotteries.—
SUSSEX COUNTY, CLASS 23, JAN. 26, 1861.
69, 52, 29, 31, 76, 10, 47, 9, 11, 53, 4, 6, 17, 28, 34.
GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, CLASS FOUR, JAN. 26, 1861.
23, 10, 6, 11, 18, 60, 63, 1, 56, 7, 21, 76, 28, 45.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing
R. FRANCE & CO., Wilmington, Delaware.

Drawings of the Delaware State Lotteries.—WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers of the DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
DELAWARE—EXTRA CLASS 95, JAN. 26, 1861.
37, 43, 27, 63, 15, 51, 9, 55, 25, 33, 58, 49.
DELAWARE—CLASS 96, JAN. 26, 1861.
67, 70, 51, 62, 67, 40, 23, 5, 56, 39, 38, 78, 69.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware,
Or to WOOD, EDDY & CO., St. Louis, Missouri.

Steinway & Son's Overstrung Grand and square Pianos are now considered the best manufactured; are warranted for five years. Warerooms 82 and 84 Walker street.

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Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines, with important improvements, at reduced prices. Office 505 Broadway.

How to Obtain Cheaply Full and Authentic LISTS OF NAMES, Classified according to TRADES, BUSINESSES, PROFESSIONS, &c. (including Farmers and Planters), in their respective localities, embracing ANY and ALL the STATES, Townships and Post Offices throughout the FEDERAL UNION, British Possessions, &c. Also, much similar information relative to CUBA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, &c. Adapted to the ADDRESSING OF CIRCULARS, &c. Address, by letter, GEO. BOWERYEM, The World office.

A Reduction to $40.—Eureka Sewing Machines. Agents wanted. Office 493 Broadway. Family sewing done.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curling, cleansing, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all druggists.

Moldavia Cream, for Preserving and beautifying the hair. Sold only at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly invented Wig Factory, 16 Bond street.

Batchelor's Hair Dye—Reliable, Harmless and instantaneous; black or brown. Factory 81 Barclay street. Sold and applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond street.

Christadoro's Hair Dye—Wigs and Toupees—The best in the world. Wholesale and retail. The Dye privately applied. No. 6 Astor House.

Trusses.—Marsh & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss. No. 2 Vesey street (Astor House), opposite the church.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Supporters, &c.—Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann street, under Barnum's Museum.

Married.

DOTY—MCFARLAN.—In Brooklyn, at the residence of the bride's father, on Tuesday evening, January 22, by the Rev. Henry Blanchard, ETHAN ALLEN DOTY to ELLIE E., daughter of James McFarlan, Esq., all of that city.

SANDERSON—MACKENZIE.—On Thursday evening, January 24, at the residence of the bride's parents, 171 West Twenty-first street, by the Rev. Mr. Burchard, Mr. CHARLES SANDERSON, formerly of Edinburg, to MARGARET MACKENZIE, of New York city, daughter of Allen Mackenzie, formerly of Edinburg.

Edinburg (Scotland) and Trenton (N. J.) papers please copy.

Died.

BAKER.—On Sunday, January 27, after a lingering illness, CHARLES FREDERICK, youngest son of Samuel and Sophia Baker, in the 21st year of his age.

His funeral will take place from the residence of his sister, Matilda Stoddart, 133th street, Wilton, Port Morris road, Third avenue, on Tuesday at twelve o'clock noon.

BARNES.—On Saturday, January 26, MINNIE E. BARNES, daughter of Edward and Mary E. Barnes, Jr., aged 1 year and 2 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday morning, at ten o'clock, from their residence, No. 188 Fort Green Place, Brooklyn, without further invitation.

BRADFORD.—On Sunday, January 27, LOIS BRADFORD, aged 76 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of her son, George P. Bradford, No. 38 West Thirty-fifth street, without further invitation.

COBANKS.—On Sunday morning, January 27, CATHARINE MARIA COBANKS, aged 73 years, 1 month and 8 days.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of her son, William H. Cobanks, No. 247 Ninth street.

COOK.—At his residence on Staten Island, on Wednesday, January 23, JOHN ALPHONSO COOK, formerly of Rhode Island.

New Bedford papers please copy.

CONNELL.—On Sunday morning, January 27, of consumption, in the 35th year of his age, JOHN C. CONNELL, of the city of Cork, Ireland.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother-in-law, 59 Bergen street, Brooklyn, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

DECKER.—On Saturday night, January 26, ABRAHAM J. DECKER, in the 53d year of his age.

His remains will be taken from his late residence No. 71 West Twenty-ninth street, to New Springvill, for interment, this (Monday) morning, at eight o'clock.

FICK.—On Sunday, January 27, after a short illness, WILLIAM FICK, aged 47 years, 8 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock, from his late residence, No. 329 Madison street, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hill for interment.

Stockton, California, and Detroit papers please copy.

GALVIN.—On Saturday, January 26, CATHARINE GALVIN, beloved wife of John Galvin, 53 years of age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 279 First avenue, this (Monday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

HENNESSY.—At his residence, on Saturday, January 26, the Rev. PATRICK HENNESSY, in the 61st year of his age.

His friends and the reverend clergy are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) morning, at ten o'clock, from the Mortuary chapel, in Calvary Cemetery.

HUNT.—HARRY, infant son of Geo. W. and Sarah Arnetta Hunt, aged six months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 283 South Second street, Jersey City.

HALL.—On Sunday, January 27, WILLIAM MORGAN, son of Thos. J. and Josephine M. Hall, aged 1 year, 3 months and 21 days.

The funeral will take place from his parents' residence, No. 9 Boorman place, West Thirty-third street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

JACKSON.—On Saturday, January 26, Dr. CHARLES H. JACKSON, aged 60 years.

The officers and Patriarchs of Lebanon Encampment are requested to meet at the Encampment room, this (Monday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, to pay the last tribute of respect to our deceased brother.

KEARNEY.—On Saturday, January 26, EDWARD A., son of Philip R. Kearney, in the 20th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at half-past three o'clock, at Calvary church, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-first street, without further notice.

KYNOCH.—On Sunday, January 27, WILLIAM KYNOCH, aged 28 years.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock, from his late residence, No. 642 Sixth avenue. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

Buffalo, N. Y., and Elgin, Morayshire, Scotland, papers please copy.

LACEY.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, January 26, ARTHUR BURTUS, son of the late Captain Burtus and Margaret Lacey, aged 3 years, 2 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, 42 Claremont avenue, on Tuesday morning, at ten o'clock. The remains will be removed to Southport, Conn., for interment.

LACOMBE.—In this city, on Sunday morning, January 27, ELIZABETH EDITH LACOMBE.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 31 Clinton place, on Wednesday morning, at ten o'clock, without further invitation.

LEWIS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, January 27, at twenty minutes past two o'clock, of scarlet fever, JAMES F., oldest son of James and Marion Lewis, aged 10 years and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of his parents, on Dean street, near Classon avenue, Brooklyn.

MAYCOCK.—In this city, on Saturday, January 26, KEZIA, widow of the late Samuel Maycock, in the 59th year of her age.

Her friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock, from her residence, No. 241 East Thirtieth street, near Second avenue, without further invitation.

MORTON.—In this city, on Friday evening, January 25, of quinsy sorethroat, EDWARD MELVILLE MORTON, youngest child of Robert Morton, aged 2 years, 11 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, 345 West Fifteenth street, this (Monday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

MYER.—In Athens, N. Y., on Saturday evening, January 26, at the residence of his father-in-law, Judge Nichols, of disease of the heart, LYSANDER MYER, late of Kingston, N. Y.

MORAN.—In Jersey City, on Sunday, January 27, of scarlet fever, FRANCIS, second son of Samuel and Isabella Moran, aged 2 years and 10 months.

The funeral will take place this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 105 Morgan street. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

MUNN.—On Saturday evening, January 26, at the residence of her father, in Flushing, S. KATE, eldest daughter of Edward T. and Ally M. Munn, aged 19 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. George's church, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

MCALLISTER.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, January 27, ROBERT JAMES, the youngest son of Alexander and Martha McAllister, aged 13 years, 6 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 72 Duffield street, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock, without further invitation.

MOHRMANN.—On Saturday, January 26, JOHN EDWARD MOHRMANN, the only beloved child of Diedrich and Meta Mohrmann, aged 2 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are most respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 360 Washington street, corner of Beach.

NOLAN.—In this city, on Saturday, January 26, JOHN NOLAN, of Carlow, Ireland, aged 56 years.

The friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 17 Lispenard street, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock, without further invitation.

RAYMOND.—In West Farms, N. Y., on Saturday, January 26, Mrs. ABIGAIL RAYMOND, in the 81st year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Samuel Valentine, West Farms.

RICKETSON.—On Saturday, January 26, Capt. HUMPHREY RICKETSON, in the 84th year of his age.

The funeral services this (Monday) noon, at twelve o'clock, from Trinity church. His friends are invited to attend.

ROBINSON.—At Fredericton, N. B., on Thursday, January 24, in the 3d year of her age, LAURENTINE MARY, youngest daughter of Henry Barclay Robinson, Esq., of that place, and granddaughter of William Betts, Esq., of New York.

SEAMAN.—On Saturday, January 26, at Harlem, MARY ANN, wife of Christian H. Seaman and youngest daughter of the late Christian M. Hartele, in the 25th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 122d street, third house west of Third avenue, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

SEGREAVE.—ELLEN SEGREAVE, the beloved wife of Lawrence Segreave, in the 60th year of her age.

May her soul rest in peace. Amen.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, 168 East Thirtieth street, on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock.

SMITH.—On Saturday, January 26, in Brooklyn, of consumption, ALBERT D. SMITH, son of Mordecai D. and Delia Smith, aged 31 years and 29 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 161 Gold street, Brooklyn, without further notice, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

TITUS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, January 27, KATE, daughter of Henry B. and Josephine A. Titus, aged 1 year and 10 months.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

TOWNSEND.—On Sunday, January 27, after a short illness, THOMAS F. TOWNSEND, son of Ralph and Elizabeth Townsend, aged 1 year and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 170 Attorney street.

Baltimore papers please copy.

WATSON.—On Sunday, January 27, MARY JANE, only child of Wm. and Phebe Watson, aged 1 year, 9 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 54 Hammond street, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

MCFARLANE.—On Sunday evening, January 27, of consumption, JOHN MCFARLANE, aged 46 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, from his late residence, No. 117 Perry street, this (Monday) evening, at half-past seven o'clock. The remains will be taken to Rhinebeck for interment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A NEW EDITION OF VANDYKE'S SERMON.
D. APPLETON & CO., 443 AND 445 BROADWAY, HAVE IN PRESS A NEW EDITION OF THE GREAT SERMON ON THE CHARACTER AND INFLUENCE OF ABOLITIONISM.
Price $3 per hundred; single copies, 5 cents.
Copies may be had in wrappers for mailing.
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A GRAND ASSORTMENT.
On Monday, January 28, WE WILL OPEN
Twenty packages of French China Dinner Sets, just landing, and to be sold for about half price.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., 631 Broadway.

AT $4 50—DOUBLE SOLE NAPOLEON TAP BOOTS, at JONES', 10 and 12 Ann street, a new style.

AT GIMBREDE'S—THE GRAY CARD AND OTHER novelties. A Satin Tie for wedding cards in perfection.

AT EVERDELL'S OLD STORE, 302 BROADWAY.—Wedding Cards.—These elegant cards sold only at this store.

AT WM. EVERDELL'S SONS, WEDDING CARDS AND Envelopes of the latest styles. 104 Fulton street, New York. Established 1818.

BRACE SUSPENDERS ARE WHAT IS GREATLY needed these skating times, both by ladies and gentlemen.
WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS should be obtained by every person afflicted with hernia or rupture.
WHITE'S PATENT LEVER SUPPORTER should be worn by all troubled with weakness, &c. Send for a pamphlet.
Sold by GREGORY & CO., 25 Bond street, New York.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, &C.
CERTAIN CURE AND PREVENTIVE.
HEGEMAN & CO.'S Camphor Ice with Glycerine. If used as directed will keep the skin soft in the coldest weather. Only 25 cents. Sent by mail for 30 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

CHINA DINNER SETS.
Just landed, and to be sold for about half price, twenty packages of French China Dinner Sets.
WE WILL OPEN
These goods on Monday, January 28.
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CONCENTRATED LEAVEN.
Economical.—To insure economy in the making of bread, pies, cakes and pastry it will only be necessary to use a portion of Messrs. CHAMBERLIN & CO.'S (Boston) "Concentrated Leaven." It is a very healthy ingredient. For sale by all the principal grocers and druggists. GEORGE H. BATES, wholesale agent, 189 Pearl street, New York.

CORNS, BUNIONS, INVERTED NAILS, ENLARGED Joints and all Diseases of the Feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, 760 Broadway. Refers to physicians and surgeons of this city.

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HUNDREDS HAVE BEEN CURED IN THE MOST OBSTINATE CASES OF DEAFNESS,
By Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER,
107 Clinton place, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

EVERYBODY IN WANT
Of a Dinner Set will do well to examine the lot that
WE WILL OPEN
On Monday, January 28, consisting of twenty packages, at half price.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., 631 Broadway.

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Prepared to execute all kind of Printing that may be required in the Spanish language, such as Circulars, Books, Cards, Show and Hand Bills, &c., &c., with promptness and at moderate rates.
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HOMES FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS IN THE GARDEN STATE OF THE WEST.
The Illinois Central Railroad Company HAVE FOR SALE 1,200,000 ACRES OF RICH FARMING LANDS, IN Tracts of forty acres and upward, ON LONG CREDIT AND AT LOW PRICES.
MECHANICS, FARMERS AND WORKING MEN.
The attention of the enterprising and industrious portion of the community is directed to the following statements and liberal inducements offered them by the
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
Which, as they will perceive, will enable them, by proper energy, perseverance and industry, to provide comfortable and permanent homes for themselves and families, with, comparatively speaking, very little capital:—
LANDS OF ILLINOIS.
No State in the valley of the Mississippi offers so great an inducement to the settler as the State of Illinois. There is no portion of the world where all of the conditions of climate and soil so admirably combine to produce those two great staples, corn and wheat, as the prairies of Illinois.
RICH ROLLING PRAIRIE LANDS.
The deep rich loam of the prairies is cultivated with such wonderful facility that the farmers of the Eastern and Middle States are moving to Illinois in great numbers. The area of Illinois is about equal to that of England, and the soil is so rich that it will support twenty millions of people.
EASTERN AND SOUTHERN MARKETS.
These lands are contiguous to a railroad seven hundred miles in length, which connects with other roads and navigable lakes and rivers, thus affording an unbroken communication with the Eastern and Southern markets.
APPLICATION OF CAPITAL.
Thus far capital and labor have been applied to developing the soil; the great resources of the State in coal and iron are almost untouched. The invariable rule that the mechanic arts flourish best where food and fuel are cheapest, will follow at an early day in Illinois, and in the course of the next ten years the [illegible] belief that at least five hundred thousand people will be engaged in the State of Illinois in the various manufacturing employments.
RAILROAD SYSTEM OF ILLINOIS.
Over $100,000,000 of private capital have been expended on the railroad system of Illinois. Inasmuch as part of the income from several of these works, with a valuable public fund in lands, go to diminish the State expenses, the taxes are light, and must, consequently, every day decrease.
THE STATE DEBT.
The State debt is only $10,105,398 14, and, within the last three years, has been reduced $2,959,746 80; and we may reasonably expect that in ten years it will become extinct.
PRESENT POPULATION.
The State is rapidly filling up with population; 868,025 persons having been added since 1850, making the present population 1,719,496—a ratio of 102 per cent in ten years.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.
The agricultural products of Illinois are greater than those of any other State. The products sent out during the past year exceeded 1,600,000 tons. The wheat crop of 1860 approaches 35,000,000 bushels, while the corn crop yields not less than 140,000,000 bushels.
FERTILITY OF SOIL.
Nowhere can the industrious farmer secure such immediate results for his labor as upon these prairie soils, they being composed of a deep, rich loam, the fertility of which is unsurpassed by any on the globe.
TO ACTUAL CULTIVATORS.
Since 1854 the company have sold 1,300,000 acres. They sell only to actual cultivators, and every contract contains an agreement to cultivate. The road has been constructed through these lands at an expense of $30,000,000. In 1850 the population of the forty-nine counties through which it passes was only 335,598; since which 479,293 have been added, making the whole population 814,891—a gain of 143 per cent.
EVIDENCES OF PROSPERITY.
As an evidence of the thrift of the people, it may be stated that 600,000 tons of freight, including 8,600,000 bushels of grain and 250,000 barrels of flour, were forwarded over the line last year.
EDUCATION.
Mechanics and workingmen will find the free school system encouraged by the State, and endowed with a large revenue for the support of schools. Their children can live in sight of the church and schoolhouse, and grow up with the prosperity of the leading State in the Great Western Empire.
PRICES AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.
The prices of these lands vary from $6 to $25 per acre, according to location, quality, &c. First class farming lands sell for about $10 or $12 per acre; and the relative expense of subduing prairie land, as compared with wood land, is in the ratio of one to ten in favor of the former. The terms of sale for the bulk of these lands will be
ONE YEAR'S INTEREST IN ADVANCE,
at six per cent per annum, and six interest notes at six per cent payable respectively in one, two, three, four, five and six years from date of sale; and four notes for principal, payable in four, five, six and seven years from date of sale; the contract stipulating that one-tenth of the tract purchased shall be fenced and cultivated, each and every year for five years from the date of sale, so that at the end of five years one-half shall be fenced and under cultivation.
TWENTY PER CENT WILL BE DEDUCTED
from the valuation for cash, except the same should be at six dollars per acre, when the cash price will be five dollars.
Pamphlets descriptive of the lands, soil, climate, productions, prices and terms of payment, can be had on application to
J. W. FOSTER, LAND COMMISSIONER, ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD, Chicago, Illinois.
For the names of the towns, villages and cities situated upon the Illinois Central Railroad, see pages 188, 189, 190 Appleton's Railway Guide.

NOW READY.
THE MOTOSCOPE, a new article, which can be attached to any stereoscope, and by its aid the observer sees the figures in the picture in motion. The effect is miraculous. One dozen Stereoscopic Views have been produced to represent this amusing invention.
Price of Motoscope, 30 cents; per mail, post paid, 40 cents.
Price of Views, $1 50 per dozen, sent free by mail.
D. APPLETON & CO., 443 and 445 Broadway.
A liberal discount to dealers.

TO DRUGGISTS.—I CONTINUE TO OFFER SUPERIOR inducements to any other house in Drugs, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, and all goods usually sold by wholesale druggists. All sales for cash before shipment. Prices at the lowest range for prime goods.
F. D. ORVIS, Cash Drug House, No. 162 Broadway, New York.

THE CHARACTER AND INFLUENCE OF ABOLITIONISM;
A Sermon
Delivered by the
REV. HENRY J. VANDYKE,
In the First Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn.
Price five cents.
Published and for sale by JAS. MACGLINN & CO., 204 William street.

THE IMPORTANT FACT IS NOW FULLY ESTABLISHED that Dr. TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment is the best article in the world for the cure of chronic rheumatism, sore throats, pains in the limbs, back and chest; cures tooth and headache in five minutes, and cannot be beat for chilblains, chapped hands, &c. Sold by all druggists, at 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Office 56 Cortlandt street.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY TAXES.—UNION PORT, Mount Vernon, Wakefield, Olinville, Washingtonville, Pelhamville, Fleetwood, Central and West Mount Vernon, &c., taxes are now due, and may be paid through the subscriber at his office, corner of Grand and Elizabeth streets, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, January 28, 29 and 30; also all back taxes, which should be paid, or the lots will be sold this year.
JOHN S. YORKE, General Collector.

335. EMPIRE SEWING MACHINES. 335.
The cheapest because the best in market.
Salesroom No. 335 Broadway, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

A MIDDLE AGED AMERICAN LADY WISHES situation as housekeeper, where she can have no overwork; is competent and trustworthy; or would accept a situation as companion to a lady. Best reference given. Wages not so much of an object as a good home. Address Tontine, box 153 Herald office, stating where an interview can be had.

A SEAMSTRESS WANTS A SITUATION IN A PRIvate family; understands all kinds of family sewing on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; also hair dressing; best of city reference. Call at 346 Bowery; can be seen for one week, in the millinery store.

A NEW ENGLAND LADY WOULD LIKE A SITUAtion as reader, translator, or assistant to a literary person; or as nurse and companion of an invalid. Highest city reference given. Apply for three days at 22 Hudson terrace, Hoboken.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION; is a good cook, a good washer and ironer, understands all kinds of pastry; no objection to a hotel or a boarding house. Call at 227 Gold st., Brooklyn, in the basement.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; good city reference. Call at 173 24th st., near 8th av.

A NICE YOUNG WOMAN, WITH HER FIRST BABY and a fresh breast of milk, wishes a situation as wet nurse in a nice family; can give good reference. Can be seen at her own residence, 41 North 5th st., front room, top floor, Williamsburg, for three days.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and to take care of children, or as chambermaid and waitress; good reference. Call for two days at 89 6th av., third floor, back room.

AN ORPHAN GIRL WISHES A SITUATION TO ASsist in general housework, and has no objection to take care of children. Call for three days at 37 Stanton st., in the rear.

A GOOD STRONG, WILLING GIRL WANTS A PLACE to do general housework; would prefer the country. Apply in the store 276 Elizabeth street.

A YOUNG LADY IS DESIROUS OF A SITUATION AS copyist or wrapper writer, or some light employment which can be done at her own residence. Address for three days Miss R. E. H., 106 Willoughby st., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

ALL FAMILIES AND GOOD SERVANTS CAN FIND the largest and best office in the city at the Institute and Home, where the best servants are always ready. Also good situations for good help. No. 128 12th st., corner of 6th av. Open till 9 in the evening.

COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS, WAITERS, NURSES, seamstresses and general servants. N. B.—Only nice, tidy, sober, honest, capable and obliging girls need come, as none but respectable families and good servants are furnished at 296 4th av. D. ELMORE.

HELP WANTED.—ALL RESPECTABLE SERVANTS wanting situations immediately should apply at MANNING & CO.'S, 10 Tillary street, Brooklyn. The largest and most respectable establishment in New York or Brooklyn. Situations also procured for housekeepers, ladies' maids, nursery governesses, persons to travel and young ladies for stores.

SALESWOMAN WANTED—FOR THE SMALL WARE business. A smart, experienced hand, suited to genteel trade. Situation permanent. Also an improver. Address A. B., care of Mr. Alder, No. 30 East 13th st., near Broadway.

SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDANCE AND VARIETY, including French, German, &c., may be found at the Employment Society's Office, No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor place, a few doors east of Broadway, formerly Bible House. French and German languages spoken.

TO FAMILIES, HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES.—Mrs. YORKSTON, 28 Fourth avenue, has on hand the best supply of servants in the city, for every capacity, for city or country. Cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, seamstresses, waiters, &c., with good city references.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WHO IS WILLING TO assist in washing and ironing; best city references required. Apply at 36 East 12th st., on Monday, between 11 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD FRENCH OR GERMAN COOK, who understands her profession perfectly. Apply at 112 Ninth st., between 9 o'clock A. M. and 1 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DON PEDRO II. RAILWAY.

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, September 28, 1860.

Proposals are invited for the Graduation, Masonry and other items of construction of 11½ miles of this work, extending from the western end of the Great Tunnel of the Serra do Mar down the valleys of the Serra Familia and Pirahy rivers to the banks of the river Parhyba.

The work is generally heavy, comprising 1,200,000 cubic yards earth, 200,000 cubic yards rock, and 7,500 cubic yards of tunnel excavation, 8,000 cubic yards of bridge, 8,000 cubic yards of culvert, and 5,000 cubic yards retaining wall masonry, together with iron bridge superstructure, permanent way and stations.

At the company's office in Rio de Janeiro may be seen plans, profiles and specifications, where sealed proposals for the whole 11½ miles, or any portion thereof not less than four miles, will be received until February 28, 1861, at which time they will be opened and the work awarded.

The Directory determine that the technical direction of the work shall be exclusively in the hands of their own engineers, but will entertain proposals either with a scale of prices for the various kinds of work or for the entire construction at a fixed price. In the latter case the monthly payments will be regulated by a scale of prices.

All payments will be made monthly in cash, a per centage being retained as security for the faithful fulfilment of the contract. This however, may be dispensed with in case a deposit is made in money, stocks or bonds approved of by the Directory; in the latter case the depositor will be entitled to the accruing interest upon said security.

Parties unknown to the undersigned will be expected to present evidence of their ability from officers of works upon which they have been recently engaged.

This work is in a mountainous and perfectly healthy region, within seven hours' ride of Rio de Janeiro. About 200 additional miles are located and remain to be placed under contract.

C. B. OTTONI, President.
ANDREW ELLISON, Jr., Engineer-in-Chief.

GREAT MASS MEETING
OF THE PEOPLE.
WE MUST HAVE PEACE AND NATIONAL SECURITY,
CONCESSION AND COMPROMISE.
THE UNION MUST BE SAVED.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL steamships

FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief cabin passage..........$130
Second cabin passage..........75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief cabin passage..........$110
Second cabin passage..........60

The ships from New York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. R. M. Hockley.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

SCOTIA (now building).

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

CANADA, Anderson	Leaves	Boston,	Wednesday, Jan. 9
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley	"	New York,	Wednesday, Jan. 16
AMERICA, Little	"	Boston,	Wednesday, Jan. 23
ASIA, Lott	"	New York,	Wednesday, Jan. 30
NIAGARA, Moodie	"	Boston,	Wednesday, Feb. 6
ARABIA, Stone	"	New York,	Wednesday, Feb. 13
CANADA, Anderson	"	Boston	Wednesday, Feb. 20

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown (Ireland). The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend despatching their full powered Clyde built iron steamships as follows:—

CITY OF WASHINGTON..........Saturday, Feb. 2.
ETNA..........Saturday, Feb. 9.
VIGO..........Saturday, Feb. 16.

and every Saturday, at noon, from pier 44 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
Do. to London	80	Do. to London	33

Steerage return tickets, good for six months..........60

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares. Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New York:—From Liverpool or Queenstown, first cabin, $75, $85 and $105; steerage, from Liverpool, $40; from Queenstown, $30. These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced surgeons. They are built in water tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board. For further information apply in Liverpool to William Inman, Agent, 22 Water street; in Glasgow to Wm. Inman, 5 St. Enoch square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. Seymour & Co.; in London to Eives & Macey, 61 King William street; in Paris to Jules Decoue, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to John G. Dale, 109 Walnut street; or at the company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE, ON SATURDAY, February 2.—The United States mail steamer ARAGO, D. Lines, commander, will sail from pier No. 37 North river, foot of Beach street, on Saturday, February 2, at noon. This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, enclosed by water tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60. For freight or passage apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail March 2.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's first class, full powered, Clyde built steamer NORTH BRITON, Captain Borland, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next Saturday, February 2. Rates of passage from New York, first class, according to accommodation, $66 and $80; steerage, found with cooked provisions, $30. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns of Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at 23 Broadway, New York. SABEL & SEARLE, general agents.

STEAM TO HAMBURG, HAVRE, LONDON AND Southampton.—The Hamburg American Packet Company's steamship

TEUTONIA, H. Taube, commander,

will leave on Friday, February 1, at 12 o'clock M., for Hamburg, via Southampton, taking passengers for Havre, London, Southampton and Hamburg.

First cabin......$100 | Second cabin......$60 | Steerage......$35

C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, 151 Broadway.

The steamship SAXONIA will succeed the Teutonia on March 1.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW YORK, H. J. Von Santen commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from pier 30 North river, foot of Chambers street, on

SATURDAY, Feb. 16, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

Taking passengers to

LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN

at the following rates:—

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage apply to

GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
82 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE WORLD RENOWNED CLIPper ship DREADNOUGHT, Capt. Samuels, will positively sail on Monday, 4th February. For passage (lowest rates) apply immediately, to secure berth, on board, pier No. 6 North river, or to F. M. DEMAREST, 40 South street.

FIRST SHIP FOR LIVERPOOL.—BY THE BLACK BALL Line, guaranteed to sail as stated.—The YORKSHIRE sails to-morrow; NEPTUNE sails February 1. Stateroom accommodations at lowest rates. Apply on board, pier 23 E. R., or to JACOB WILSON, 108 South street.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—Sails on Tuesday, Jan. 29, the well known fast sailing packet ship GUY MANNERING, Capt. Dollard. For passage [illegible] CO., 86 South street.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON Packets.—Passage from or to Liverpool or London can always be engaged by this well known line, sailing weekly, at the very lowest rates, and drafts issued as usual for any amount, payable on demand in any part of Great Britain or Ireland, can be obtained by applying to or addressing TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South street, New York.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ASIA, E. G. Lott, commander, will sail from the company's dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on Wednesday, the 30th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 10 o'clock A. M. The ARABIA will sail on the 13th of February.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

PASSAGE FROM OR TO LIVERPOOL, BY THE OLD Black Star Line.—Drafts on the Royal Bank of Ireland, &c. The AUSTRALIA sails February 6. The JOHN BRIGHT sails February 12. Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 40 Fulton street.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Company, New York, January 26, 1861.

The trustees, in conformity to the charter of the company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1860:—

Premiums received on marine risks, from 1st January, 1860, to 31st December, 1860		$4,602,725 77
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1860		1,412,700 11
Total amount of marine premiums		$6,015,425 88

No policies have been issued upon life risks, nor upon fire risks disconnected with marine risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1860, to 31st December, 1860		$4,541,135 36
Losses paid during the same period	$2,419,443 72	
Returns of premiums and expenses	609,212 56	

The company have the following assets, viz.:—

United States and State of New York stock, city, bank and other stocks	$3,666,378 42
Loans secured by stocks, bonds and mortgages, and otherwise	1,190,152 05
Real estate	200,000 00
Dividends on stocks, interest on bonds and mortgages and other loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the company, estimated at	105,190 12
Premium notes and bills receivable	2,378,416 84
Cash in bank	105,154 67
Total amount of assets	$6,646,299 10

Six per cent interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on an after Tuesday, the 5th of February next.

After reserving two and a half million dollars of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1852 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on an after Tuesday the 5th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and cancelled.

A dividend of thirty-five per cent is declared on the net earned premiums of the company for the year ending 31st December, 1860, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 2d of April next.

The profits of the company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st of January, 1860, for which certificates were issued, amount to	$10,278,560
Additional profits from 1st January, 1860, to 1st January, 1861	1,274,000
Total profits for 18½ years	$11,552,560
The certificates previous to 1859 have been redeemed by cash	7,655,310
Net earnings remaining with the company on 1st January, 1861	$4,197,250

By order of the Board,

W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	Caleb Barstow,	Dennis Perkins,
Charles Dennis,	A. P. Pillot,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,
W. H. H. Moore,	Leroy M. Wiley,	William Wood,
Thomas Tileston,	Daniel S. Miller,	J. Henry Burgy,
Henry Coit,	S. T. Nicoll,	Cornelius Grinnell,
Wm. C. Pickersgill,	Joshua J. Henry,	C. A. Hand,
Lewis Curtis,	Geo. G. Hobson,	Watts Sherman,
Charles H. Russell,	David Lane,	Edward R. Bell,
Lowell Holbrook,	James Bryce,	E. E. Morgan,
Robert C. Goodhue,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,	B. J. Howland,
P. A. Hargous,	Henry K. Bogert,	Benj. Babcock,
Meyer Gans,	A. A. Low,	Fletcher Westray,
Edward H. Gillilan,	William E. Dodge,	Rob. B. Minturn, Jr.
Royal Phelps,		

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

U. S. TREASURY NOTES—NEW ISSUE.
For sale in sums to suit
By
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
76 Wall street, New York.

THE TURF.

THE BASHAW TROTTING STALLION LIGHTNING.

In view of the prospective derangement of private business, I am induced to offer LIGHTNING for sale at one-half the price asked for him last season. It is, perhaps, superfluous to say that he is the representative stallion of his race, entirely thoroughbred, and got by Black Bashaw, the sire of the famous Lantern. Lightning is five years old, in size medium, in form elegant, in color beautiful, and in action swift and graceful. If not parted with previously, a responsible party can obtain his services next season for stock purposes, for which he is believed to be second to no horse in the country, by addressing his owner, H. Spering, Merrisville, Bucks county, Pa.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

A CUTTER SLEIGH, ROBE AND BELLS FOR SALE.—Price $50. Apply at Oyster Bay, 553 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FINE BLOOD BAY HORSE, 16 HANDS high, pony built and very stylish; six years old; a very fine family or carriage horse and of superior action. Will be sold at panic prices. Inquire at stable No. 70 Bank street, near Bleecker.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS AND HARNESS.—For sale, 100 light Family Carriages, Buggies, Grocers' and Business Wagons, and Sleighs of all kinds and 60 Horses, selling off cheap at 134 Fulton avenue and 10 Nevins street, Brooklyn.

SLEIGHS.—A FEW LARGE THREE SEAT SLEIGHS, for family use, also a pony Sleigh, for four persons, also a few Portland made Cutters for sale, very low, to close out the stock at STIVERS & SMITH'S, 89 Eldridge street and 656 Broadway.

SLEIGH FOR SALE.—A VERY SUPERIOR LARGE size family Sleigh, with pole and shafts complete, built in Portland to order. Also one single Sleigh. To be sold cheap for cash. Inquire at No. 98 Gold street.

SLEIGHS.—ONE FOR FOUR PERSONS, IN GOOD ORder; price $35. May be seen at 15 Gold street, up stairs. Also a Cutter, for two persons; price $40. Inquire as above.

WANTED—A TRUCK AND PAIR OF HORSES, SUITable for heavy work. Inquire at Eagle's distillery, 142 [illegible] st., Williamsburg. Price must be according to the times.

MUSICAL.

A MAGNIFICENT SEVEN OCTAVE PIANOFORTE, round corners, carved legs and case, overstrung bass, full iron plate, lined with satinwood, inlaid with and solid pearl keys; all the modern improvements; made to order for present owner; been in use but five months; fully guaranteed for three years; cost $500, will be sold for $250, including Stool and Cover. Also elegant Parlor Suit, cost $300, for $140. Inquire at No. 70 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue.

A GREAT SACRIFICE TO RAISE CASH.—ONE OF the most superb seven octave rosewood Pianofortes ever offered, for sale at 676 Sixth avenue, near Fortieth street, for $200 cash. Is magnificently finished, in style of Louis XIV., rich round corners, heavy carved legs, rich, powerful tone, the very best city makers, with warrantee attached. Please call and examine for four days, from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M.

A BARGAIN.—$150; ORIGINAL COST PRICE, $325; magnificent rosewood 7 octave Pianoforte, round corners, iron frame, beautifully ornamented, splendid tone and touch, warranted. By order of Judge Leonard, Superior Court. Apply at 258 Bowery. JOHN McDONALD, receiver for estate of Cooper & Atherton.

CHICKERING & SONS

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
James M. Nixon..........Lessee and Manager.

TWENTIETH WEEK

Of the engagement of

EDWIN FORREST,

the most successful ever performed by any artiste on the American stage; and the management, desirous of catering to the public wish, have much pleasure in announcing that during the present week this distinguished favorite will appear in his

INIMITABLE PERSONATION
OF
CARDINAL RICHELIEU,

In which he has no living equal on the stage. Presented for the first time in this city for four years, and the play placed on the stage in a style of

UNEQUALLED EFFECT AND SPLENDOR.
New Scenery from the original drawings.
Characteristic costumes of the reign of Louis XIII.,
New appointments, Properties, &c.,

Supported by a

CAST OF CHARACTERS OF RARE ABILITY.

On Monday evening, Jan. 28, will be presented Bulwer's powerful play of

RICHELIEU;
OR
THE CONSPIRACY.

CARDINAL RICHELIEU..........Mr. EDWIN FORREST
Louis the Thirteenth..........Mr. Donaldson
Gaston, Duke of Orleans (brother to Louis XIII)..Mr. Martin
Baradas (favorite of the King, first gentleman of the Chamber, Premier, Ecuyer, &c.)..........Mr. Chas. Fisher
The Chevalier de Mauprat..........Mr. F. B. Conway
The Sieur de Beringhen (in attendance on the King, one of the conspirators)..........Mr. A. W. Fenno
Joseph (a Capuchin, Richelieu's confidant)..........Mr. Canoll
Huguet (an officer of Richelieu's household guard—a spy)..........Mr. T. E. Morris
Francois (first page to Richelieu)..........Mr. Harkins
Claremont..........Mr. Taylor
Captain of the Archers..........Mr. Gouldson
First } Secretaries of State ....Mr. Cooke
Second } ....Mr. Harrison
Third } ....Mr. Andrews
Governor of the Bastile..........Mr. Becks
Gaoler..........Mr. Ellis

Courtiers, Pages, Conspirators, Officers, Soldiers, &c.

Julie de Mortemar (an orphan Ward to Richelieu)..........Mrs. F. B. Conway
Marion de Lorme (Mistress to Orleans but in Richelieu's pay)..........Mrs. Kate Fisher

New Scenery, painted for the piece by Messrs Hillyard and G. Meader:—

A Room in the Palais Cardinal—An Apartment in De Mauprat's House—A Chamber in Richelieu's Castle at Ruelle—The Gardens of the Louvre—Audience Chambers in the Louvre.

On TUESDAY evening, January 29,
THE ZOUAVES
Will appear in three of their best pieces.

On WEDNESDAY Mr. EDWIN FORREST will appear, for the second time this present engagement, as

CARDINAL RICHELIEU.

Doors open at 6½; curtain rises at 7½.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

SENSATION.
SENSATION.
SENSATION.
THE TEST OF POISON.
THE TEST OF POISON.
MIRROR SCENE.
MIRROR SCENE.
NEVER BEFORE EQUALLED
IN
ANY DRAMA.
MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,
January, 28, 29 and 30,
Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth
NIGHTS

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
SIXTY EIGHTH NIGHT.
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NINETY-FIVE THOUSAND PEOPLE
HAVE SEEN THE
GREAT THREE ACT LOCAL BURLESQUE,
GREAT THREE ACT LOCAL BURLESQUE,
GREAT THREE ACT LOCAL BURLESQUE,
THE
SEVEN SISTERS,
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SEVEN SISTERS,
WHICH WILL BE REPEATED
MONDAY
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MONDAY
AND
EVERY NIGHT NEXT WEEK,
EVERY NIGHT NEXT WEEK,
EVERY NIGHT NEXT WEEK,
EVERY NIGHT NEXT WEEK,
EVERY NIGHT NEXT WEEK,
With the following
DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS:
MORTALS.

DOUBTFUL TOWNALL—commonly called Dowtee Notall—our country cousin from Vermont...Mr. B. G. ROGERS
ARTHUR STUNNER, dramatist and artist in crayon, ...Mr. H. F. DALY
SNAIL, his friend..........Mr. T. B. JOHNSTON
CATCHEM, a phenomenal policeman, always in the way when wanted, with aids..........Mr. WEBB
MARY SPRINGLEAF..........Mrs. J. H. ALLEN

IMMORTALS.

PLUTO, King of Hades, the Elysian Fields and all low countries generally, a monarch by no means so black as he is painted, though probably not near so good as he will appear by the representation of..........Mr. [illegible]
PENTONVILLE, one of Pluto's aids..........Mr. LENNOX
DEMONOS, an old friend with a new face, hoping to impress the public favorably..........Mr. BARTON
CUFFY, one of the original sable brothers, an unmitigated nuisance, in everybody's way, and never accomplishing anything good—in fact so very bad that his black father, Pluto, won't..........Mr. LEVICK

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, N. Y.—HINKLEY—TROVATORE. NOTICE.—In consequence of the ball for the benefit of the Fire Department Fund this evening, for which occasion the Academy of Music had been previously engaged, the regular Opera night will take place on

TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) EVENING, JAN. 29.
Second appearance of the new prima donna,
Miss ISABELLA HINKLEY.
IL TROVATORE.

ISABELLA HINKLEY..........as..........Leonora
ADELAIDE PHILLIPPS..........as..........Azucena
BRIGNOLI..........as..........Manrico
FERRI..........as..........Count di Luna
COLETTI..........as..........Ferrando
Director and Conductor..........Sig. MUZIO

Signorina ELENA will shortly make her debut.
In active rehearsal Verdi's celebrated new Opera,
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.
Correct Opera Books at Sibell's, No. 12 Wall street.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.—OPERA. To-day, at 9 o'clock A. M., the box office at the Academy of Music, and Sibell's, Wall street, New York, will be open for the sale of tickets for this evening.

SICILIAN VESPERS.
THIS EVENING (MONDAY), JANUARY 28, at 7½ o'clock,
Verdi's celebrated Opera,
THE SICILIAN VESPERS,
With its gorgeous mise en scene and superb star cast, with entire new costumes.
First appearance of the celebrated Basso,
SIGNOR SUSINI.

Madame COLSON..........as..........Duchess Elena.
Sig. BRIGNOLI..........as..........Arrigo.
Sig. FERRI..........as..........Monfort.
Sig. SUSINI (his first appearance) as John of Procida.
Sig. COLETTI..........as..........De Vandemont.
Director and Conductor..........Sig. MUZIO.
Doors open at 6¾ o'clock. Sicilian Vespers commence at 7½.

UNION! UNION! UNION!
BY SPECIAL INVITATION,

Signed by W. H. Aspinwall, August Belmont, M. H. Grinnell, Wilson J. Hunt, J. Q. Jones, Geo. Bancroft, Gul. C. Verplanck, W. F. Havemeyer, H. G. Stebbins, J. H. Gerard, Wm. C. Bryant, Dudley B. Fuller, N. Ludlam, Jas. G. Bennett, Geo. P. Morris, Esqs., and others,

GEO. VANDENHOFF
Will recite his original POEM FOR THE UNION, entitled
LIFE, MEN, MANNERS, MODES AND MEASURES,
On Tuesday evening, 29th inst.,
at
HOPE CHAPEL.

To be followed by the scene from Dickens between
DICK SWIVELLER AND THE MARCHIONESS.
Tickets 50 cents.

For sale by Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., Mr. Crowen's book store, and at the hall door.

NEW BOWERY THEATER.
MONDAY, January 28, 1861,
SIX NIGHTS MORE
Of the Talented Comedian,
Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU.
The popular local Drama of
NEW YORK
AS IT IS.
Mose..........Mr. F. S. Chanfrau
The Protean Burlesque of
VARIETY;
OR,
THE MANAGER IN SEARCH OF NOVELTY.
Introducing the following Tableaux and Imitations:—
Mr. EDWIN FORREST,
THE SEVEN SISTERS,
Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
HARRY MANIA,
BURLESQUE CIRCUS
AND
GRAND UNION TABLEAUX.

THE REVOLUTION.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

France, England and Spain, in view of the prospective grandeur of the commerce of the great valley, were contending against each other for privileges in the river.

By the Peace of Paris, concluded in 1763, between Great Britain, France and Spain—whereby the old French war, as it is known in our colonial history, was closed—Great Britain acquired, in addition to her original colonies, Canada from France and the Floridas from Spain. France retained and was confirmed in her dominion over Louisiana, which then included all the territory on the west bank of the Mississippi from its source, and the Island of Orleans on the east bank of the river, which reached from the Bayou Iberville to the Gulf. France accordingly had possession of both banks of the river from Iberville down.

By the treaty of 1763 the boundary between Louisiana and the British possessions ran through the middle of the Mississippi river, from its source to the mouth of the Iberville, thence through Lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain to the Gulf.

By that treaty it was agreed that the subjects of Great Britain should have the right forever of navigating the Mississippi from its source to the sea, and all its passages, in or out, "without being molested or stopped, or subjected to the payment of any duty whatsoever."

But France had, contemporaneously with the negotiations which led to this treaty, made a secret treaty, ceding to Spain the whole of Louisiana as it remained to her after the treaty. Spain thereupon succeeded to the rights and obligations towards England, including the stipulation for the perpetual free navigation of the Mississippi river.

By the treaty of 1783 the independence of the United States was acknowledged by Great Britain. Contemporaneously with a cession of the Floridas to Spain, with the definition of the thirty-first degree of latitude as the northern boundary line of the Floridas, from the Mississippi river eastward to the Chatahoochee. The western boundary of the United States was defined as it had been in the treaty of 1763, with France, except that the southern point on the river was fixed to be at the intersection of the thirty-first parallel of latitude, instead of the mouth of the Iberville.

The eighth article of the treaty was as follows:—

The navigation of the river Mississippi, from its source to the ocean, shall forever remain free and open to the subjects of Great Britain and the citizens of the United States.

Great Britain had previously the same stipulation with France, when France possessed the whole right bank of the Mississippi, and jurisdiction over one-half of the river—a stipulation, the obligations of which passed to Spain, which had succeeded to the dominion. Great Britain, in ceding her sovereignty to the United States, stipulated for a continuance of the same privilege from the United States.

The United States also succeeded to the rights of England, derived from the treaty of 1763 with France, to which Spain had succeeded.

Between 1783 and 1795 this subject was much contested by Spain, and caused great excitement in the western country. Spain denied the right of navigation—and soon after the treaty made regulations for the collection of heavy duties on imports—all the way down the Mississippi river, and establishing military posts and appointing officers with instructions, collected the duties by military force. This was in furtherance of a scheme of Spanish policy, to create a dissatisfaction with the federal government in the Western States and detach them from the federal Union, then under the government of the old confederation. The intrigues for that subject form, however, a different branch of the subject from that which we are considering. The claim of Spain was denied very strenuously by the government; but Spain was unyielding, and the agitation continued to the year 1795, when the treaty of Madrid was concluded, under Washington's administration, between the United States and Spain.

That treaty contains two provisions in respect to the navigation of the Mississippi.

The second clause of the fourth article provides:—

His Catholic Majesty has likewise agreed that the navigation of the said river (the Mississippi), in its whole breadth, from its source to the ocean, shall be free only to his subjects and the citizens of the United States, unless he should extend this privilege to the subjects of other Powers by special convention.

By the twenty-second article the right of deposit is regulated thus:—

His Catholic Majesty will permit the citizens of the United States, for the space of three years from this time, to deposit their merchandises and effects in the port of New Orleans, and to export them from thence without paying any other duty than to pay a fair price for the hire of the stores, and his Majesty promises either to continue this permission, if he finds that during that time it is not prejudicial to the interests of Spain, or if he should not agree to continue it thus he will assign to them, on another part of the banks of the Mississippi, an equivalent establishment.

By this treaty, the free navigation of the river was again specially confirmed by Spain to the States which had previously succeeded to it, by their treaty, from England, which rested on her previous treaties with France, by which Spain was also bound.

The Western people were comparatively quiet while that right of deposit continued, but at the expiration of the three years it was not renewed, nor was another place designated, and a new excitement was created, and expeditions projected in the Western States for the seizure of New Orleans. The right was restored by the Spanish government in 1799, restored again in 1801, suspended again in 1802, and restored in 1803, when the subject was finally put at rest by the conclusion of the treaty by which Louisiana was purchased by the United States, and the whole of the Mississippi river, from its source to [illegible] its mouth, included within [illegible] of the United States.

The purchase of Louisiana was made from France in 1803; but it had remained in the possession of Spain up to within a few days of the transfer from France to the United States. The treaty of transfer from France to Spain was negotiated in 1800. By the convention of that year—between Napoleon, First Consul of the French republic, and the King of Spain—France obtained a retrocession of the province of Louisiana, to be delivered six months after the execution of certain conditions therein named, the principal of which was the transfer of the kingdom of Etruria (the present Tuscany), in Italy, to the Duke of Parma, son-in-law of the present King. The estimated value of the Italian territories was 100,000,000f., which is the nominal value then placed on the whole territory. But the delivery was not actually made until the 20th of November, 1803, after the signing of the treaty of transfer from France to the United States. The French flag continued to fly until the 20th of December, when the territory was formally surrendered to Messrs. Claiborne and Wilkinson, Commissioners of the United States.

One foreign privilege only existed on the Mississippi after this date, which was the right of the British to free navigation, under the treaty of 1763, to the obligation of which the United States succeeded, as successors of Spain and France, as well as by the treaty of 1783 between the United States and Great Britain. The same privilege was especially confirmed and enlarged by the treaty of 1794, between Great Britain and the United States.

The war with Great Britain put an end to that, and a renewal was refused by the American Commissioners who negotiated the peace of 1815.

These are all the treaties which have regulated the Mississippi navigation for a hundred years. By all of them the navigation has been declared free to all inhabitants on its banks, and, moreover, through all that time, the doctrine of the Americans, as colonies and States, has been that the freedom of navigation is a natural right, for which treaty stipulations are only matters of convenient legislation.

MATTERS AT CHARLESTON.

The Charleston correspondent of the Baltimore *American*, under date of January 25, writes:—

THE SOUTHERN CONGRESS.

On conversing with several South Carolina delegates to the Southern Congress, now in the city, I learn that the Congress will assemble on or about the 4th of February, in Montgomery, Ala., and that a provisional federative government will be formed and put into operation by the end of that month.

The invitation of Alabama to meet the delegates of that State in Congress on the 4th proximo has been accepted by South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida and Georgia, and with this number there is no doubt of the fact that all the other States that subsequently secede will join as soon as the act of secession is consummated. The invitation, however, is not exclusive as to those States that have seceded. All the slaveholding States are invited to be represented in the conference.

The provisional government will be almost exactly the same as that under which we now live. The Congress itself is nothing more than a provisional government. They will prepare the form to which all the States they represent shall be pledged. Themselves the representatives of the people—delegates chosen by sovereign Conventions—their power in all provisional matters will be unlimited. I suppose they will mould the incipient nationality to suit the exigencies of the times, elect a provisional Chief Magistrate, and order elections for various offices.

Thus far I hear of no one brought out prominently as the candidate for Presidency of the Southern confederacy except Hon. Jeff Davis, of Mississippi. In honor to South Carolina, as the first seceding State, I suppose one of her delegates will be the President of the Congress. On whom the choice will fall it is impossible to say. R. B. Rhett, of this city, is first on the list of our delegates, and it is supposed he will stand a good chance of receiving the honor. In consequence of the number of votes received by him in the sovereign Convention of the State he is chairman of the delegation, and consequently put up in a very high place.

SUFFERINGS OF THE MILITARY.

Although our military went into the service in great spirit, expecting to see active service, the long and dull siege they have had has had a most dispiriting effect. Sentry duty on the sea-shore to those accustomed to sleep in warm beds, and the hard labor which they have been required to perform in drilling and other camp service, has seriously affected the health of many. Bad colds, coughs, influenza, and other ills growing out of unaccustomed exposure and hardships are very prevalent at all the military stations in the harbor. Some active service is now necessary to revive the spirits and energies of the volunteers, but since the retreat of the Star of the West there has been scarcely a ripple of excitement in the camp. The flag of the Union floats over Sumter, and its gloomy walls frown in silent majesty in the midst of the harbor fortifications that bristle around it.

GEORGIA.

TROOPS FOR ST. SIMONS ISLAND, GA.

[From the Savannah Republican, Jan. 24.]

We are pleased to learn, from a private letter, that Governor Brown has ordered the Jackson Artillery, of Macon, to proceed forthwith to St. Simons Island, and there remain, for the protection of that portion of the coast until otherwise ordered. The move is a judicious one, and the Governor would do well to extend it by ordering other companies from the interior to points above and below St. Simons. Two additional companies would, probably, be ample for the purpose.

The Jackson Artillery were to leave Macon last night, and may consequently be expected here by this morning's train.

While on the subject of coast defences, we would suggest the importance of the State's constructing, immediately, a line of telegraph from Waynesville to Brunswick, connecting at the former place with the Cuban line, together with a line from Savannah to Tybee.

The distance from Waynesville to Brunswick is some nineteen miles, and the line could be built and put in operation for the trifling sum of two thousand dollars, while the cost of an operator at the coast terminus would amount to but a few hundred dollars per annum. There is already a line to Fernandina, a branch of the Cuban line, and another, completed to Tybee, would enable the city of Savannah, which must of necessity be the great depot of troops, munitions, provisions, &c., to cover the entire coast. With such facilities, costing but a trifle, the State would be made perfectly safe against any probable invasion.

We are pleased to hear that the engineers are already in the field surveying the route from the city to Tybee, and will be ready to make their report in the course of a few days.

There are now about six hundred negroes on St. Simons Island and some two thousand on the Altamaha river in this county, contiguous to the island, while the whites capable of bearing arms are very few and without the munitions of war, except what are now in the possession of the two volunteer companies in this county.

ALABAMA.

CAPTAIN ARCHIBALD GRACIE.

Captain Archibald Gracie, of the Mobile Washington Light Infantry, who has been recently engaged in taking possession of the United States Arsenal at Mount Vernon, is the worthy descendant of South Carolinians, and is nearly allied to one of our most respectable families in this city. Captain Gracie graduated at the West Point Military Academy in 1854, and was subsequently commissioned as Brevet Second Lieutenant to the Fifth infantry. He resigned May 3, 1856, for the more peaceful profession of a merchant. While he was in the army he served with gallantry and distinction in Oregon and Washington Territory. Although not Southern by birth, he has nobly espoused her cause, and placed himself on the side of right and justice. By marriage, he is nearly connected with the lady of General Scott, and has many relations in New York.

KENTUCKY.

THE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT OF THE STATE.

The report of the Adjutant General of Kentucky to the Legislature represents the sum total of arms belonging to the State to consist of 58 pieces of ordnance, 11,283 muskets, 3,169 rifles, and 2,873 cavalry arms. The Inspector General recommends "to give rapid and efficient assistance to the active force in times of emergency," the organization by the Governor of a system of "active reserves," their term of service to be one year—said reserve to be called to the assistance of the active militia when necessary, and "that whenever warned to be in readiness, they be subject to the same government and regulations as the active force, and be under the command of the Inspector General; but that they be not required to uniform themselves, and will not be armed except when expected to take the field; but that, under such regulations as may be established, they be drilled in connection with the active force in their vicinity, and may be permitted to use the arms of such force, when under the command of an officer of the active militia."

RESISTANCE TO COERCION.

In the Kentucky House of Representatives, on the 24th instant, a resolution was adopted protesting against the action of Northern States in offering money and men to the President to coerce the seceding States, and affirming that in case those States should attempt coercion, that Kentucky was ready to take her position with the South and resist force to the utmost extent of her ability.

NEW JERSEY.

OUR TRENTON CORRESPONDENCE.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 25, 1861.

The Crittenden Compromise Adopted in the New Jersey Legislature by a Vote of 42 to 17—Commissioners to Washington, &c., &c.

The report of the Joint Special Committee on the State of the Union came up for final action in the Senate yesterday. The resolutions declare that the people of New Jersey are in favor of the adoption of the Crittenden compromise, and request the Senators and representatives in Congress from New Jersey to vote for that proposition or any other having the leading features of Mr. Crittenden's plan for a basis of settlement, and appoint Governor Olden, Peter D. Vroom, R. F. Stockton, F. T. Frelinghuysen, R. M. Price, Wm. C. Alexander and Thomas J. Stryker as Commissioners, to meet at Washington on the 4th of February, to consult with similar Commissioners from other States, in response to the suggestions of the Legislature of the State of Virginia, and after an animated debate they were adopted, by a vote of 11 to 6.

This morning they were taken up in the House, under a suspension of the rules, and were adopted after, a protracted debate and the exhaustion of every mode of parliamentary tactics to stave off the question on the part of the republicans, by a vote of 31 to 11, a number of republicans having dodged the question. Every republican present voted against the resolutions, and they were carried by the solid democratic and American vote in both houses, the republicans having denied in the debate that the people of the State were in favor of the resolutions.

A bill will be introduced on Tuesday to authorize an election by the people, and have a direct vote on those question.

Governor Olden is said to be in favor of compromise.

UNION MEETING TO BE HELD IN BOSTON.

Messrs. Albert Fearing, James M. Beebe, R. M. Mason, William and Nathan Appleton, have signed a call for a meeting at Faneuil Hall, Boston, on Tuesday, February 5, to take measures to preserve the Union upon some such basis as the Crittenden compromise.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

The bulkhead between Wall and Pine streets, East river, was, on Saturday last, about half-past two o'clock, the scene of another instance of the remarkable sagacity of the Metropolitan police. Amongst a large quantity of freight destined for Mobile, Ala., on the wharf or street opposite the schooner John Boston, bound for that port, two of these far seeing worthy officials discerned screws on the lids of four or five boxes of merchandise, which, of course, identified them as containing arms for the seceding State of Alabama, and, after sundry liftings and turnings, confirmation seemed as strong as proofs of Holy Writ. Immediately one of them procured a screw-driver from an adjacent store, and, in the presence of quite a large crowd, gathered there to see the warlike contents, one of the boxes was opened and found to contain—a metallic coffin. The hearty laugh and amusement of the crowd was only equalled by the apparent chagrin of the M. P.'s on discovery of the non-contraband articles.

THE SEIZURE OF ARMS IN NEW YORK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

The question of the recent seizures of arms involves matters more important than whether a few cases of muskets, more or less, shall be in one part of the country or another.

It has two branches, both vital in their results and the temporary effect, though it may be very disastrous by influencing public sentiment, leading to reprisals, and perhaps turning the trembling balance, are almost insignificant in comparison to the great principles involved.

What are our laws—what our system of government? The old time theory was to keep down rebellion by depriving the citizens of arms, to repress crime by restricting liberty. Our system, fearing the encroachment of government more than the people, guarantees the right to arms, and represses crime by punishing that committed. This principle will be subverted, and we shall go back in policy when the courts decide that government can arbitrarily abridge the right of one citizen because of the acts of another, that constitutional pledges can be subverted because of the timidity of an hour, and that liberty of property must cease because of its possible abuse. If this is to prevail, no shipment of any description can be made without being liable to seizure, because all may ultimately be used for unlawful purposes. The theory that a man must be considered innocent till proved to be guilty would be subverted, and the ability to commit crime treated as the crime itself. It would have stopped the whole trade to the West in the Kansas trouble, and also have stopped emigration. It may be contended that Southern men are not citizens, and therefore outlaws. No acts of so called governments of the South can either release a citizen from his legal obligations or deprive him of his legal rights.

Ten times worse than disunion would be the vesting with these powers the general government. No temporary troubles, no petty weakening the men of the South, no disarming of the population, no leaving them exposed unarmed to the possible negro insurrection, would compensate even the worst of abolitionists for the loss of liberty and future aggressions with which such a principle would be pregnant.

But bad as is the view of this first phase—much worse when these despotic powers are usurped by the executive, and worse when that executive is also a branch of the State government—no power of tyranny could become more oppressive, arbitrary and unjust; every movement, every act of every citizen could be repressed, his liberty seized, his property confiscated according to the notions of any official, whose views would be as various and systems as diverse as the education, habits and notions of the various parts of the country. This may seem like an extreme view of the case, but the principle on which these acts have been committed embrace all these wrongs, and will surely be resisted in that more extended application which they will soon have unless now checked. The only true basis on which any government can rest, is that no exigency will allow it to violate its own laws; when it does so, it is *pro tanto*, a mob.

LEX.

THE SHIPMENT OF ARMS FOR THE SOUTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR—As proprietors of the Union Stores, we cannot allow a statement which appears in your journal of the 26th inst. to go uncontradicted, that a vessel lying at our wharf had taken on board a quantity of guano to conceal a lot of powder which she had already on board, destined to some Southern port. We totally deny any transaction of the kind having taken place at our stores, or in our vicinity. Yours respectfully,

WARD, GOVE & MORRIS,
Proprietors of the Union Stores.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 26, 1861.

DELEGATES TO THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—Hon. William H. Ludlow, Hon. S. B. Strong, J. Lawrence Smith and John R. Reid, have been chosen delegates to the Democratic State Convention from the Second Assembly district of Suffolk County, N. Y.

Operatic and Dramatic Matters.

The past week has been rather a busy time in the artistic world. At the Academy the new season opened on Monday with the "Giuramento," with Mme. Colson, Miss A. Phillips, Signori Brignoli and Ferri. The opera was liked. Colson made a hit in Elaisa; but the houses were not so remarkable for numbers as for brilliancy. On Wednesday Miss Hinckley sung in "Lucia," and was very successful. The press is unanimous in her praise, and the connoisseurs are enraptured with her voice. Friday the "Giuramento" given for the last time. The same operas have been given at the Brooklyn Academy to crowded houses, so that we are absolutely indebted to our trans riverine friends for the performances now being given in Irving place. The next Opera to be given here is the ever welcome "Trovatore," with Misses Hinckley and Phillips, Brignoli and Ferri. On this evening the "Sicilian Vespers" will be given at Brooklyn, with Colson, Brignoli, Ferri and Susini (first appearance this season of the latter). It seems probable that during the remainder of this season three performances will be given at Brooklyn and two in Irving place during the week—the receipts at the former house being double those of the latter. That is the effect of free seats for the stockholders. In Brooklyn they only have the privilege of *entree*, and must pay for their places, which they do cheerfully.

In the theatres, the *rentree* of Mr. Booth and the debut of Mr. Dillon, both at the Winter Garden, have been the chief events of the week. Mr. Booth has played Brutus and Richard III., but is not so much followed as before. Mr. Dillon made his first appearance here under very unfavorable circumstances, and there is a general desire to see more of him. At Niblo's Mr. Forrest has played Damon and Sparticus to houses as full as ever; and the wizard, Anderson, has given the Scottish drama, "Rob Roy," in very good style. Mr. Rarey gave the last and best of his exhibitions here on Saturday afternoon. He bids farewell, not eternal we hope, to the metropolis at the Academy of Music, dividing the proceeds with the Widows' and Orphans' Asylum. Mr. Rarey makes more money than any other "star" extant, each of his exhibitions netting him over seven hundred dollars, the first nearly one thousand dollars. At Niblo's he receives sixty per cent of the receipts.

The announcements for to-night are as follows:—

At Niblo's Garden Mr. Forrest will commence the twentieth week of his engagement, playing Richelieu.

At the Winter Garden Mr. Edwin Booth will play Richelieu.

At Laura Keene's theatre the amended version of the "Seven Sisters" will be played to-night and every night this week. This piece has now reached its sixty-eighth consecutive performance.

At Wallack's theatre the very popular sensation drama, "The Lady of Saint Tropez," will be repeated to-night and every night this week.

The old Bowery theatre will be closed after this evening for the present, Spalding and Rogers' company going to Boston, where they open on the 4th of February. The management have allotted this evening for the benefit of their very efficient stage manager, Mr. E. L. Tilton. The grand military spectacle, "Tippoo Saib," will be given on this occasion, when there should be a bumper house.

At the New Bowery theatre Mr. Chanfrau has been re-engaged, and appears to-night in another of his peculiar dramas, "New York As It Is." "La Tour de Nesle" will also be performed to-night.

At Barnum's the dramatic attractions are "The Lady of Saint Tropez" and "Smiles and Tears." As usual, the manager is making daily additions to the department of curiosities, nondescripts, &c.

The Bryant Minstrels give a new programme, ending with "The Masquerade Ball."

Hooley & Campbell announce the usual variety of songs, dances, &c., and "The Returned Californians."

Mr G. Vandenhoff will recite his celebrated Union poem at Hope Chapel to-morrow evening.

MR. RAREY AND THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

The following correspondence between Mr. Rarey and the President of the Board of Public Charities has been handed us for publication. It speaks most eloquently for itself. The "benefit" is no clap-trap affair, for Mr. Rarey is abundantly able to attract audiences without any such aid. It is a free gift to a noble charity, and the friends of the suffering and the curious in regard to Mr. Rarey's system may be gratified at one and the same time. It is to be hoped that the amount realized will be so large that all suffering among widows and orphans in our city may be effectually "subdued."

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
NEW YORK, Jan. 26, 1861.

DEAR SIR—It is my purpose to give the final lecture of my present course at the Academy of Music, on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 2. I propose to devote half the proceeds towards the relief of suffering widows and orphans in this city, and to place the amount in the hands of your honorable body, if agreeable, for such distribution as may be deemed most advisable upon consultation. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. RAREY.

SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., President Board of Public Charities and Corrections.

ANSWER.

DEAR SIR—Your note of this evening, announcing your purpose to give your final lecture at the Academy of Music on Saturday afternoon, February 2, and purposing to devote one half of the proceeds of the same towards the relief of suffering widows and orphans in this city, is received. Permit me, on behalf of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, to assure you of their entire readiness to cooperate with you in such a distribution as may be deemed most advisable on consultation, and add the expression of their high appreciation of the liberality and good feeling which is evinced by you in the tender of your services in behalf of objects so worthy of this voluntary prompting of your charitable desire. With sentiments of the highest respect, I close with assurances of personal regard, your obedient servant,

S. DRAPER, President Board of C. of C. & C.

J. S. RAREY, Esq., Metropolitan Hotel.

THEATRICALS FOR BROOKLYN.—It is understood that Mr. Wallack has applied for the Brooklyn Academy of Music for one week, the interregnum which will elapse between the closing of his old theatre and the opening of the new one, about the middle of April. There is a strong party in the direction at Brooklyn opposed to theatres, and an animated contest may be expected. As Mr. Wallack's theatre stands in many respects before all others in the country, the party in favor of admitting Thalia and Melpomene, as well as the other muses, to the new house, will have a strong case.

MRS. JOHN WOOD.—This very popular *comedienne* recently returned from an extended tour in Europe. There is a rumor to the effect that Mrs. Wood has been engaged at the Winter Garden, and we presume that she will not long absent herself from the metropolitan boards.

ARTISTIC MOVEMENTS.—Business in the Southern theatres is reported to be very bad. Mr. Bateman, who has been upon a tour with his daughter, Miss Kate, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Drayton and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wallack, Jr., has returned. In the extreme South Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, who are at the Mobile theatre, and Miss M. Mitchell, at the Saint Charles, New Orleans, and Adelina Patti, at the New Orleans Opera House, are the only prominent "stars." Miss J. Gougenheim has concluded a very successful engagement at Richmond (Va.), and Mr. Jefferson has drawn full houses to the Washington (D. C.) theatre. At Philadelphia (Walnut street theatre) Mr. Sothern has made a great hit in Mr. Charles Gayler's comedy, "Our American Cousin at Home." So great was the success of the play that Mr. Sothern has concluded another engagement for six weeks. Mr. Boucicault has evidently found in London a very rich placer. The latest papers announce the 107th night of the "Colleen Bawn," and the London *Times* of the 6th says:—

By way of taking a second look at the pantomime now here performing, we visited—or, rather, intended to visit—this popular theatre last evening, and strolled down soon after seven o'clock. At the door we perceived a placard announcing "Pit quite full," but as we were engaged for the moment, we did not instantly enter; on turning round to do so, we saw two more announcements—"Boxes full," "Stalls full," while a gasman was busily employed in lighting up a transparency—evidently intended to serve for several nights—with this laconic assurance:—"House crammed." We, therefore, walked away, wondering within ourselves when the still existing—we might almost say the daily increasing—popularity of "Colleen Bawn" will give way, and afford Mr. Boucicault an opportunity of producing his "Octoroon," which, in America, we believe, was actually far preferred to even his present most successful effort.

At the same time Mr. Boucicault's drama "Dot" has saved the fortunes of the Varieties theatre, New Orleans, and Mr. Charles Wheatleigh has undoubtedly reached Australia with "The Octoroon" and "The Colleen Bawn." The Buckley Minstrels were at St. James' Hall, London, at the last accounts, and drew full houses. Mr. Neafie had gone upon a pleasure tour on the Continent, and was engaged to appear in London in the spring. The London *Sunday Times* says:—

Mr. Watkins and his talented wife (known through the theatrical world as Miss Rose Howard) are, we believe, about to take a tour in the provinces.

The Italian Opera House in Turin, where Mlle. Titiens and Signor Giuglini are now singing, is the reverse of a successful speculation.

The Paris *Moniteur* says the new Opera House is to stand in the midst of a large space, and will have no building within sixty feet of any portion of it. Its facade will be in view of the Boulevard, and at not more than fifty or sixty yards distant. The theatre is to contain from 1,800 to 2,000 persons; the length from the back of the boxes to the proscenium to be about sixty feet; the stage is to be capable of holding about 400 persons; its width 45 feet, and its depth 104. The total length of the building—which is to include not only the theatre, but all its accessories—is to be 490 feet by 228. The grand hotel of the Opera is to be built between the new theatre and the Boulevard; it will cover about 8,000 square yards of ground, and contain 600 bedrooms, besides saloons, dining rooms, and every other feature of a hotel.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part 1—Oyer and Terminer. Part 2—Nos. 268, 178, 272, 274, 180, 226, 185, 187, 191, 193, 197, 201, 203, 205, 209, 211, 213, 219, 225, 229, 233, 237, 239, 243, 247, 250, 294, 300, 302.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 53, 20, 21, 23, 25, 32, 34, 37, 38, 39.

Notices of New Publications.

HARDEE'S LIGHT INFANTRY TACTICS, 2 VOLS., 16mo., 250 PP. BOUND IN CLOTH. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

This work is a revision of the rifle and light infantry tactics for the exercise and manoeuvres of troops when acting as light infantry or riflemen. It was prepared under the direction of the War Department, by Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Wm. J. Hardee, late tactical instructor at West Point. Hardee's tactics have been adopted as the text book in the military establishments of nearly every State in the Union, and hold a high rank among military men as of great practical utility in the light infantry arm. The work is prepared in a clear and lucid manner and with numerous pictorial illustrations. The famous Chicago Zouave drill is essentially Hardee's tactics, with the exception of some few fancy movements of no utility except to give a finish to an exhibition drill. The work is printed in clear type and is invaluable as a book of instruction to our volunteer corps.

CAVALRY TACTICS, 3 vols., 16mo., 200 pp., with numerous plates and illustrations. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

This is an excellent work treating of cavalry tactics as practiced in the United States Army. This work, too, is prepared by Brevet Colonel Hardee, whose name is a sufficient guarantee of its high character. The first two volumes are revisions, and the third volume is entirely new, and treats principally of the evolutions of a regiment. Those military men who have examined this work pronounce it complete in the branch of which it treats.

Notaries Public.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

I find an article in your issue of to-day headed as above and signed "Notary Public," defining certain powers and duties of notaries public, wherein he states that they can only perform their duties in the county for which they are appointed in taking affidavits, acknowledgments of deeds and other instruments. In this particular I fully agree with and endorse the article, as the Legislature of 1858 gave to notaries the additional powers of a commissioner of deeds, but confined them in the performance of their duties as a commissioner to the county for which they were appointed, and all acts done as such outside of their county are invalid, and have been so decided by our courts. But the article is very apt to carry the impression and mislead persons that notaries public have no jurisdiction or powers outside of the county for which they are appointed, as it relates only to the powers of a notary in his proper county. Chapter 5. of the first part of the Revised Statutes concerning "public officers of this State," section 12, makes a notary public a State officer and defines his jurisdiction as follows:—

SEC. 12. Notaries public must reside in the respective cities or counties for which they shall be appointed, but may exercise the duties of their office at any place within the State.

Section 32 of title 2, chapter 3, part 3 of same statutes defines the powers and authority of notaries public as follows:—

SEC. 32. Notaries public have authority to demand acceptance and payment of foreign bills of exchange, and to protest the same for non acceptance and non-payment, and to exercise such other powers and duties as by the law of nations and according to commercial usage or by the laws of any other State government or country, may be performed by notaries public.

Thus it will be readily seen that a notary public, being a State officer, can perform his duties as notary in any part of the State, without regard to the county for which he was appointed, except as a commissioner of deeds.

JANUARY 26, 1861. AN OLD NOTARY.

Personal Intelligence.

Sir Charles Watson, Bart., and Dr. Hill, of England, and General O. Ranney, of Columbus, Ohio, are stopping at the New York Hotel.

J. C. Davis, of California; F. P. Levegrove, of New York; E. Q. Hunting, of Ohio, and John H. Ham, of Baltimore, are stopping at the Lafarge House.

W. W. Mills, of Long Island; G. D. Ballard and wife, of Boston; A. J. Oliver and wife, of Ballston Spa, and N. A. Conery, of New York, are stopping at the Union Place Hotel.

Professor Josiah P. Cook, Jr., of Cambridge, Mass.; Rev. R. B. Westbrook, of Philadelphia; S. E. Peabody and W. Wheelwright, of Boston; Edward Pearce, of Providence, and Talbot Jones of Cincinnati, are stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

S. M. Cooper, of the United States Army; Thomas Wood, of Baltimore; Rufus King, of Milwaukie; H. D. Bacon, G. W. Alexander and W. Worth, of St. Louis, and W. J. Gilbert, of Boston, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. William Sutton, Hon. E. E. Bailey and Dr. Winslow Lewis, of Boston; Major Hartley, of Hartford, Connecticut; Col. Stewart and wife, of St. Louis; H. A. Solomon, of Georgia; George S. Cameron, of South Carolina; George R. Babcock and S. B. Jewett, of Buffalo, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge McCunn.

JAN. 26.—The City Judge sentenced the prisoners who were remanded during the week—

Antonio Cordova, who was convicted of an attempt at grand larceny, in stealing the property of Ira January, was sent to the State prison for two years and three months.

James D. Collis, who was guilty of the third degree of burglary, was sentenced to the same term of imprisonment.

Henry Wilson, who pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, was sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary for one year.

Wm. Fergerson and Charles Ackerson, indicted for robbing Martin Boerum, and who pleaded guilty to an assault with intent to rob, were brought up for sentence. Fergerson was sent to the State prison for three years and nine months, and his confederate was sentenced to Blackwell's Island for one year.

Other minor sentences were passed, and the Court adjourned till Monday. The term properly closes to-day, but Judge McCunn will sit to the end of the month in order to dispose of the large number of prisoners now awaiting trial.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Hon. Judge Smalley.

SENTENCES.

JAN. 26.—Gordon Lafitte, convicted of making spurious coin, was arraigned for sentence. The Judge, after speaking of the dangerous character of this crime on society, sentenced the prisoner to hard labor for five years, and to pay a fine of one dollar.

The United States vs. James Herbert and Fourteen Others of the Crew of the Ship Industry.—In this case Mr. Dillaye moved for a stay of proceedings, on account of a defect in the indictment.

The Court denied the motion, and proceeded to sentence the prisoners, as follows:—Robert Chasseau, Henry Johnson and Joseph Sanders to be imprisoned at hard labor in Sing Sing for six months, and to pay a fine of $1 each. The prisoners James Herbert and eleven others to thirty days at hard labor in Sing Sing, and to pay a fine of $1 each.

The crew of the ship Staghound, who pleaded guilty to an attempt at mutiny, were next brought up for sentence. A large number of affidavits were read, showing the previous good character of some of the crew, many of whom are of very respectable descent. The following sentence was delivered by the Court:—

James Morris (the man who stabbed the second mate) five years' imprisonment and a fine of $1. Palmer, Caw, Gregory and Lewis received two years and six months' imprisonment each and a fine of $1. Seventeen of the crew received eighteen months' imprisonment. Green and Browning received thirty days' imprisonment and a fine of $1.

Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

SAVANNAH—Steamship Florida—Mr Watson, wife, child and nurse; S K Jones, wife and infant; Mrs Genin and son, H Dunn, S Weil, J D Robinson, R Evans, Geo Shaner, D Cornell, W Garver—and 30 in the steerage.

SAVANNAH—Steamship R R Cuyler—Dr W F Lee, I Drayn, M Hough, A E Tibbetts, T S Grant, J W Bird, S T Cleveland.

HAVANA AND NASSAU—Steamship Karnak—Dr James Deans, lady and servant; Mr and Mrs Jas Wright, Lt Col Travers, First W I regiment; Capt A Thatcher, Wm Weir, Wm Bevan, S E Shirley and Joe Horn; Messrs S W Goodrich, E Kirby, P Montell, W Buchanan, G H Harris, T S Brown, B Hibbard, R E Howes, T King, T Daly, G Mansdyk, A Arckaur, P Thompson, O Paine, E Greeley, A O Armidown, T Squires, W Fisher, W Lowry, H Sprague—total, 31.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

SUNDAY, Jan. 27, 1861.

Last week was not very active in general business, but the feeling in commercial circles continues to improve, and people seem to have made up their minds that the political quarrel has done its worst upon the trade of New York. Comparing the movement of the port with that of the corresponding weeks of the two past years, we note an increase of imports over 1860, but a decrease from 1859; a very large increase of exports of produce over each of the two past years, and, as usual of late, a cessation of the export movement of specie. Cotton is now beginning to come forward freely, under the stimulus of high prices; and though the difficulty about clearances is likely to restrict shipments from several of the Gulf ports, the deficiency will probably be made up by the increased export from Northern ports. The export movement in breadstuffs continues on a very extensive scale. The following are the official tables of the foreign trade of the port for the week, as compared with the corresponding weeks of the two previous years:—

IMPORTS.

For the week.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Dry goods	$3,923,665	1,642,819	2,619,941
General merchandise	1,863,987	1,877,840	1,795,346
Total for the week	$5,787,572	3,520,659	4,415,287
Previously reported	7,862,303	10,704,105	11,216,079
Since January 1	$13,649,875	14,224,764	15,631,366

EXPORTS OF PRODUCE AND MERCHANDISE.

	1859.	1860.	1861.
For the week	$1,171,188	2,537,728	5,019,179
Previously reported	1,352,012	1,499,853	2,756,311
Since January 1	$2,523,200	4,037,579	7,775,490

EXPORTS OF SPECIE.

	1859.	1860.	1861.
For the week	$256,511	260,400	none.
Previously reported	1,309,060	172,562	22,855
Since January 1	$1,565,571	432,962	22,855

Specie continues to arrive from California and from Europe, and our bank reserve swells accordingly. Last Monday the average shown—which was a rising one—was $29,598,783. Since then some two millions have been received from Europe and from San Francisco, exclusive of the million which arrived at Boston yesterday for New York in the Cunard steamer. Against this, however, must be set the loss to the Sub-Treasury, which institution has taken a great deal of money from the banks since last week—the balance yesterday standing at $5,751,298, against $2,160,242 at the close of last week, and $8,353,485 at the corresponding date last year. The Sub-Treasury gain is due, of course, to the payment for the new Treasury notes. It can hardly be expected that the money will remain locked up for many days; the bulk of it will probably find its way back into the banks before the end of February. The last loans average of the banks was $126,034,520—a decrease of $3,090,995 from the previous statement; at the corresponding date last year the loans amounted to $123,845,931, and the specie $19,233,494. Most of the banks are quietly pursuing a policy of curtailment—undoubtedly the wisest under the circumstances. The panic is over, and money abounds in the street; houses which have means can now take care of themselves.

Last week witnessed rather more inquiry for money on call, owing to the award of the new Treasury notes, and we quote the market closing at 6 a 7, with an active demand. The discount brokers complain of a scarcity of desirable paper. Business is still so dull that the amount of paper made is considerably less than the average for this season. We quote exceptional paper at 7 per cent; first class names generally, 8 a 10; fair to good names, 12 a 15 a 18; names not generally known, all rates from 18 upward. There is no present prospect of an advance in the value of money in this market; on the contrary, it seems to be generally expected that as the spring advances we shall witness lower rates than those now ruling. Much, however, in regard to this matter, will depend on the settlement of our political difficulties, on the course of our foreign trade, &c. It will be noticed that money is about 1 per cent cheaper here at present than in London and Paris. If this state of things continues we shall probably witness the withdrawal of some capital from this country for use in Europe.

Foreign exchange advanced last week from 106 to 107 for bills on London. The advance must not be regarded, however, as an indication of an increased inquiry for bills among our importers. There has been no such increase. But since the secession of the cotton States our bankers have been reluctant to purchase bills at the cotton ports, and the supply of bills has thus run short. No ships sailing from Charleston and Mobile can now obtain federal clearances, and bills drawn against cotton shipped in craft unprovided with such clearances would of course be subject to suspicion. The same difficulty does not exist at Savannah, where the United States Collector continues to officiate as heretofore; but the uncertainty attaching to all movements in revolutionary times, and the possibility that the Savannah Collector may follow the example of his confreres at Charleston and Mobile at any moment, have induced most of our bankers to cease purchasing bills there also. We shall not know how matters stand at New Orleans for a day or two. In all probability an effort will be made to preserve the *statu quo*—so far as shipments and clearances are concerned—until the new confederacy is duly formed and recognized. At this season of the year the exports from New Orleans amount to between three and four millions a week. If the politicians stop this enormous movement suddenly, terrible riots can hardly fail to ensue. At the present price for bankers' bills, it does not pay to import gold from London to New York. The drain from Europe may therefore be considered as ended for the present. We shall probably continue to receive remittances for a fortnight or so, during which period five or six millions more specie will probably be drawn from the Banks of France and England; but it is not likely that the unnatural movement which we have witnessed this season—viz. the import of gold by a gold producing country from a country which does not produce gold—will be carried any further. The United States will have drawn from Europe, since the first fall in the foreign exchanges, something like eighteen to twenty millions of dollars in gold—the largest sum ever sent to this country from Europe. We have yet to see what the full effect of the drain may be upon the financial communities of England and France. If it should cause no graver trouble than an advance in the rate of interest, and some stringency in the money market, it will be safe to conclude that our neighbors over the water are much stronger than was commonly supposed, and that it will be unsafe hereafter to assume that a panic in London is sure to follow a panic here.

The following table will show the course of the stock market for the past week and month:—

	Dec. 29.	Jan. 5.	Jan. 12.	Jan. 19.	Jan. 26.
Missouri 6's	67½	69¼	67	69	68¼
New York Central	76	78¾	77	82	79¾
Reading	35	39¼	38¼	47¾	45¼
Erie	37¼	38¼	31¼	40¾	38¾
Michigan Central	48¼	56¾	52¼	60¾	57¼
Southern guarant'd	31¾	35	33	35	33¼
Illinois Central	69¼	79¼	76¾	88	79
Galena	65¼	65¼	65¼	74	72¼
Rock Island	50¼	56¾	53¾	62	57¼
Toledo	29	34	33	38	34¼
Panama	112	116¼	114¾	116¾	113
Hudson River	43¼	48	46¼	49¼	44¾
Pacific Mail	83¾	89¼	68¾	83	85

Stocks were dull all last week. Neither bulls nor bears seemed to have much courage to operate. On one side the most alarming reports from Washington failed to depress prices more than an eighth or so; on the other, prices failed to advance under the stimulus of most confident assurances of a settlement. We understand now that the leading political managers at the federal capital are satisfied that the pending difficulty will be arranged before the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln; though how that can be achieved, and on what terms the settlement is to be effected, remain mysteries. In the meantime the earnings of the principal Western railroads (with the marked exception of the Cleveland and Toledo) are showing so handsome an increase that speculators are likely to be tempted, settlement or no settlement, to buy their stocks. The increase on the Galena, for instance, is nearly fifty per cent, and when the spring travel commences it will probably be fully fifty, if not more. Last year, it will be remembered, nearly all the Western roads showed a gross increase over 1859, though their passenger receipts showed a decline. This year they will show an increase both in freight and passengers—the bountiful crop having enabled the Western people to travel freely for the first time since the spring of 1857. State stocks are very dull. North Carolinas have improved, on the strength of the prompt recognition by the State of the stolen bonds. Virginias and Tennessees are depressed by the disunion business. In the event of disunion, and with the possibility of civil war, these bonds would not command fifty cents on the dollar in our market. We understand that since the recent demonstration against the freedom of the Mississippi at Memphis a large lot of Tennessee bonds have been sent here for sale. War, in any shape, is fatal to commerce, credit and profit.

The vexed question of the City Chamberlainship has reached another stage. Senator Manierre's bill, after undergoing amendments which altered its original purpose, has been duly killed in the Senate. The controversy between the Park Bank and Mr. Devlin remains in *statu quo*, the latter retaining the moneys deposited with it by Mr. Platt. Mr. Platt, we believe, still asserts his rights to the office of Chamberlain, and is sustained by the Mayor. Mr. Devlin as stoutly claims to be the only rightful occupant of the office, and is upheld in his pretensions by the Comptroller and the Common Council. While these two gentlemen are disputing, the city moneys are unavailable for the public wants, the city laborers are unpaid, and the Trust companies refuse to acknowledge either of the rivals as the rightful Chamberlain, or to pay over to either the money deposited in their hands. Every day renders the position of affairs more complicated and more embarrassing; if the present imbroglio lasts much longer the city credit will receive as fatal a blow as Messrs. Cobb and Thomas inflicted upon the credit of the general government. It is of the utmost importance that the Legislature should lose no time in acting in the matter and settling it in a definite shape. The appointment of Chamberlains is now the most lucrative perquisite of the office of Alderman; if matters remain as they are it is pretty certain that we shall have new Chamberlains appointed three or four times a year, and that the city funds will be forever in court. It is to be hoped, however, that any action taken by the Legislature may be based upon an honest regard for the public interests, and not upon a desire to further individual schemes. To legislate this or that man into office will be no improvement upon existing evils. We have had occasion already to allude to the sub-treasury scheme, which we notice has been proposed in the Legislature. The objection to this plan—which people here generally consider a fatal one—is that in the present condition of civic virtue and municipal morals the city sub-treasurer would probably walk off to Havana some fine morning with the entire sub-treasury. It would be undoubtedly safer to confer the right of appointing the Chamberlain on some public official whose character and position might serve as a guarantee for his integrity of purpose; to take the matter completely out of the hands of the Aldermen; to require the Chamberlain to give security for twice as much as the largest amount usually drawn from the treasury in a single day; to encompass the drawing of checks with all proper safeguards, and to render the Chamberlain not removable except for cause. Questions would arise, in drafting a bill on these bases, as to what official should possess the power of appointing the Chamberlain. Senator Manierre's bill conferred the power on the Comptroller, as the official most directly responsible in the matter. The names of the Mayor, the Supreme Court Judges, the Governor of the State, have been mentioned in the same connection. A choice may be readily and safely made if the Legislature will consider the matter in the light of the public interest alone, and without partisan or personal predilections. And whatever is done should be done quickly, if the credit of this city is to be preserved and its obligations to its creditors duly honored.

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SATURDAY, Jan. 26—6 P. M.

ASHES.—The market was quiet, and prices unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour—The market was firmer, with moderate sales, the firmness of holders tending to check operations. Prices for some grades were 5c. per bbl. better. The sales embraced about 9,000 bbls., closing within the following range of prices:—

Superfine State	$5 20 a 5 30
Extra State, good to choice	5 35 a 5 50
Superfine Western	5 20 a 5 30
Common to choice Western extra	5 40 a 7 25
Mixed to straight Southern	5 75 a 6 05
Straight to good extra do	6 10 a 7 25
Choice extra family and bakers' brands	7 25 a 8 50
Rye flour	3 40 a 4 20
Cornmeal, Jersey and Brandywine	3 00 a 3 55

—Canadian flour was firmer and in fair request, with sales of 375 bbls. at $5 50 a $7 25 for extra, and $7 50 for choice do. Southern flour was held with firmness, while sales embraced about 800 a 900 bbls., closing within the range of the above quotations. Rye flour and corn meal were steady at our quotations, with limited sales. Wheat—The market was firm, and [illegible] at rates in favor of sellers. The transactions embraced about 50,000 bushels, at $1 31 for red State, $1 [illegible] for white Canada, $1 45 a $1 55 for white Indiana and Michigan, $1 28 for Canada club in store, $1 32½ a $1 34 for red Western in store, $1 35 a $1 36 for do. delivered, $1 28 a $1 27½ for Milwaukee club, $1 28 for amber Iowa in store, $1 25 for Wisconsin spring delivered, $1 24 a $1 26 for Northern club in store and afloat, and $1 19 for Chicago club. Corn was without change of moment in the morning, but improved as the day advanced, and closed at an advance of 2c. per bushel. The sales embraced about 45,000 bushels, at 67c. a 68c. for mixed in store, and 67½c. a 69c. delivered, 66c. for new Southern yellow, and 78c. for new choice Southern white. Barley—A small lot of 600 bushels of State was sold at 68c. at the railroad depot. Sales of 700 bushels of barley malt were made at 85c. Rye was quiet and nominal. Oats were firm and in good demand, with sales of Western and Canadian at 36½c. a 37c., and State at 37c. a 37½c.

COTTON.—The market was steady, with sales of about 3,000 bales, about 1,200 of which were in transit. Prices closed at about the following quotations:—

	Uplands.	*Florida.*	*Mobile.*	*N.O.&Texas.*
Ordinary	9¼	9¼	9¾	9¾
Middling	12¼	12¼	12¼	12½
Middling fair	13	13	13½	14
Fair	13½	13½	13¾	14¾

COFFEE.—The market was steady. The sales embraced 600 bags Rio at 12½c. and 60 do. Jamaica at 12½c.

FREIGHTS.—To Liverpool 20,000 bushels of wheat in ship's bags were engaged at 12d., 8,000 bushels corn do. at 11½d., 1,600 bbls. flour at 3s. 6d., 200 bales of cotton at ⅜d., 350 boxes bacon at 35s., and 800 boxes cheese by steamer at 60s. To London 1,000 bbls. flour at 3s. 10d. a 4s., 150 boxes bacon at 45s., 200 bags clover seed at 45s., and 16,000 bushels wheat in ship's bags at 12½d. To Havre 6,000 bushels wheat were engaged at 22c. in shipper's bags.

FISH.—The market was dull: dry cod was selling in an irregular way, while quotations were nominal. Sales of 150 bbls No. 1 mackerel have been made within a day or two at $14 50. The last sale of pickled herring of moment was $3.

FRUIT.—The prevailing dulness previously noticed in nearly all kinds continued: the last sales of moment were made for Liverpool. We quote M. R's. at $1 65, quarter do. at 85c., and layers at $2 10 a $2 15.

GUNNY CLOTH was more firmly held, but no sales of moment were reported.

GUNNY BAGS.—The last sales comprised 150 bales to arrive here at 12c., six months, and 200 bales, 430 lbs., to arrive, sold at Boston at 11½c., six months.

HAY was steady, with sales of shipping lots at 90c. a 91c., and at $1 a $1 05 for city use.

HOPS.—The last sales embraced about 175 bales new, at 26c. a 32c. Old were quiet and nominal.

IRON.—The market was without change or animation. Within two or three days about 400 tons Scotch pig have been made at $19 a $19 50 cash, and at $20 50 a $21 at six months, and 100 do. in bond for export to Austria, at $16 50, cash. 40 tons English common bars sold at $38 at six months.

LIME.—In the absence of receipts or sales of moment, prices were nominal.

NAVAL STORES.—Crude turpentine was quiet at $2 70 for Norfolk, and at $2 87½ for North county for 280 lbs. Spirits turpentine was firm; at 35c. a 35½c. for lots of straight in shipping order, and at 36½c. a 37c. for New York.

OILS.—The market was quiet and prices nominal. Linseed was in limited demand. We quote city, in casks, at 50c. a 51c., and in bbls. at 51c. a 52c.; red sold at 53c., four months.

PROVISIONS.—Pork—The market was heavy, and prices favored purchasers. The sales embraced 250 bbls., including new mess at $17 75 a $17 87½, and $13 for new prime. Beef was in fair demand, with sales of 100 bbls. at $8 75 a $9 62½ for repacked Western, and at $10 a $10 62½ for extra. Bacon was steady, with sales of 350 bbls. at 9½c. for long ribbed city cut, and 9c. for Western Cumberland cut. Cut meats were quiet and prices unchanged. Lard was heavy and in good supply. Sales of 300 bbls. were reported, No. 1, 9½c., and good to prime at 10½c. a 10½c. Butter and cheese were unchanged.

RICE was firmly held, but nominal at 3½c. a 4½c.

SEEDS.—The last sales comprised 200 bags clover at 8½c. and 250 do. at p. t., with 100 bags timothy at $2 75. Within two or three days 4,800 bags Bombay linseed have been sold, to arrive here per Wizard King, at about $1 67½ cash. Sales of Calcutta were made at $1 48 a $1 50 cash.

SUGARS were unchanged. The sales embraced about 600 hhds., including 600 Cuba, part at 5c. a 5½c. for refining goods, and 70 do Porto Rico and 2,600 bags China on private terms.

SPICES.—Sales of 300 bags pimento were made at 4½c., in bond.

TEAS.—The public sale of blacks yesterday passed off without spirit and at a decline of one to two cents per lb. for low grades. Greens were firmly held. Within three or four days some 8,000 half chests have been reported at private sale, embracing Oolong, Souchong, Amoy, Ankoi and Pico, on private terms.

TALLOW was firm and supplies of prime quality limited. Within the week some 75,000 lbs. have been sold at 9½c. a 10c.

WHISKEY was firmer and more active, with sales of 600 bbls. at 18c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SKATES, SKATES, SKATES.
Ladies and gentlemen can now learn the art of skating without the aid of an instructor by using
SMITH'S NEW PATENT SKATE,
THE CENTRAL PARK FAVORITE.
It is safe, cheap and durable.
Also all the latest styles of English Skates selling at reduced prices, to close out balance of stock.
Skates ground and repaired.
PHINEAS SMITH,
Central Park Skate Depot,
414 Broadway,
Between Walker and Canal streets, New York.